80-2

Packaged Literature Search 80-2

The Coastal Zone: An Executive Overview

Washington, D.C.
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Third Edition

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The AQUACULTURE database provides information on the culture of marine, brackish, and freshwater organisms. Some records have abstracts. The database was developed to satisfy the need for a centralized source of aquaculture information in the United States. AQUACULTURE includes coverage of disease, economics, engineering, feed and nutrition, growth requirements, legal aspects, and life history. The AQUACULTURE database is produced by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) as a joint project between the National Oceanographic Data Center, the Office of Sea Grant, and the National Marine Fisheries Service.

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INTRODUCTION

This Packaged Search contains citations taken from the Oceanic Abstracts database for the period from November 1977 to about February 1980. Earlier periods were covered by previous publications in this series. All previous editions are out of print, but can be reconstituted if desired. (See the inside front cover of this search for telephone numbers and addresses.)

In this issue technical materials have been excluded in favor of those dealing with matters of managerial or executive significance. A few technical items of an exceptional nature remain.

Materials dealing with the coastal zone are also to be found in the Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts (ASFA). These will be the subject of a separate search.

79-08617
State of international cooperative marine science.
Sullivan, W. L., Jr.
US Dept. of State, Main State Bldg., Washington, DC 20520
pp. 107-111
refs.
79-08606 Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Marine sciences; International cooperation; Jurisdiction; Territorial waters; Coastal zones; Historical reviews; Law of the Sea; International agencies; Conferences; Development
Identifiers: 200-mi exclusive economic zones; UNCLOS III; Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

79-08605
Tsunami protection of coastal nuclear power plants in the United States.
Hulman, L. G.; Bivins, W. S.; Fliegel, M. H.
NRC, Hydrology-Meteorology Branch, Washington, DC
pp. 375-384
illus. refs.
79-08599 Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Tsunamis; Nuclear power plants; US West Coast; Design; Puerto Rico Coast; West Indies; Coastal zones
Identifiers: protection

79-08329
Harbor lines and the public trust doctrine in Washington navigable waters.
Johnson, R. W.; Cooney, E. M.
Univ. of Washington, School of Law, Seattle, WA 98105
WASHINGTON LAW REVIEW 54(2), 275-314, Mar. 1979
illus. numerous refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Features of the harbor line system (HLS) established by the 1889 state constitution (amended in 1932) and also its relationship to the 1971 Shoreline Management Act (SMA), to the various federal laws concerned with the coastal zone, and to the public trust doctrine are presented. A schematic diagram illustrates harbor lines and tidelands. The origin, development, and operation of HLS-with emphasis on court interpretations of "conveniences of navigation and commerce"-are described. To a large extent the SMA supersedes the HLS by reasons of being more recently enacted, more comprehensive, and reflecting contemporary priorities. Practically, the 2 systems establish a double veto over the uses of coastal waters. The effect of harbor lines on leases, the right to fill, and tidelands is discussed. The Seattle central waterfront is given as an example of the practical problems and controversies arising when applying the several laws to needs of the city, needs of modern shipping, and desires of the people. (FT)
Descriptors: Coastal waters; Shores; Legislation; Resource management; Federal regulations; State regulations; Washington Coast; Harbors; Navigable waters; Coastal zones
Identifiers: harbor line system; Shoreline Management Act

79-08328
Ocean floor boundaries.
Hedberg, H. D.
Princeton Univ., Princeton, NJ 08540
SCIENCE 204(4389), 135-144, Apr. 13, 1979 Coden: SCIEAS
illus. refs.
Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
A geomorphic base-of-slope boundary zone formula is proposed to clarify the definitions of "continental margin", "outer edge of continental margin", and "legal continental shelf", regarding the jurisdiction of offshore mineral resources. The formula should be based on the following points: the base-of-slope should be used as a guideline; the boundary zone should extend from the line best approximating the base of the slope; a technical advisory boundary commission of oceanographers, geologists, geographers, and engineers should be set up to produce an approximate base-of-slope worldwide; within each boundary zone each coastal state should draw and mark its own linear boundary; boundaries for oceanic islands should have the same rules as for continents, with the exception that the measurement should be made from the insular slope; and restricted areas should receive special treatment. (FT)
Descriptors: Ocean floor; Boundaries; Jurisdiction; Mineral resources; Law of the Sea; US; Continental slopes; Coastal zones; Continental margins; Continental shelves; Maritime boundaries; Geomorphology
Identifiers: base-of-slope boundary zone; terminology clarification; "legal continental shelf"; "outer edge of continental margin"

79-08326
Recreational planning and decision making in the coastal zone: A case study of Mustang Island State Park.
Manus, A. T.; Mertens, T. J.
Univ. of California, Cooperative Extension and Sea Grant Program, San Francisco and San Mateo Counties, CA
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND LAW 5(1-2), 35-59, 1979 Coden: CZMJBF
refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
With the advent of state and federal Coastal Zone Management (CZM) legislation and the accompanying planning efforts, increased interest has been fostered in the acquisition of coastal lands as a resource management strategy. The strategy examined in this analysis focuses on the acquisition of coastal recreational lands (Mustang Island) through the public decision-making process and an existing acquisition mechanism. The planning efforts involved the Texas State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and the U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The mechanism of acquisition was the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Act grant-in-aids program. Empirical and theoretical materials are analyzed to impart an understanding of the broader issues of recreational planning and decision-making in the coastal zone. The theory operationalized in this case yields the following 3 distinct areas of concern: the public interest, administration, and planning. (AM, FT)
Descriptors: Regional planning; Recreation; Coastal zones; Resource management; Public concern; Federal programs; State programs; Legal actions; Texas Coast
Identifiers: Mustang Island State Park

79-08303
Physical regionalization of coastal ecosystems of the United States and its territories.
Terrell, T. T.
USFWS, Office of Biological Services, National Habitat Assessment Group, Western Energy and Land Use Team, 2625 Redwing Rd., Ft. Collins, CO 80526
U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE. OFFICE OF BIOLOGICAL SERVICES. BIOLOGICAL SERVICES PROGRAM PUBLICATION FWS/OBS-78/80 Mar. 1979 36 pp
illus. numerous refs.
Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
A regionalization project is discussed whose objective is to formulate a hierarchial regional classification scheme for coastal ecosystems based on the physical characteristics of those areas in a way which would best separate ecosystems, when the purpose of defining these ecosystems is to make predictions about how specific types of perturbations in specific geographical areas will affect the ecosystems hydrologically, structurally, functionally, and biologically. Existing coastal classification schemes were examined and a new classification scheme was developed. Criteria were established which allow inspection of the characteristics of coastal ecosystems at various levels of resolution. The criteria, which are divided into 3 levels, are described. The lateral (i.e., perpendicular to the shore) boundaries of Levels I and II are also described. A list of options for landward and seaward boundaries of Level I, II, and III divisions is given with the advantages and disadvantages of using each of the options. (FT, MS)
Descriptors: Coastal zones; US; Ecosystems; Physical analysis; Boundaries
Identifiers: regional classification

79-08301
The opinions and attitudes of Louisiana's coastal zone residents toward outdoor recreational development: A perspective for planning and management.
Pinhey, T. K.; Grimes, M. D.; Bertrand, A. L.
Texas Tech Univ., Lubbock, TX 79406
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND LAW 5(1-2), 131-143, 1979 Coden: CZMJBF
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Public concern; Louisiana Coast; Recreation; Development; Regional planning; Resource management
Identifiers: resident's attitudes

79-08300
Coastal recreation: Esthetics and ethics.
Carls, E. G.
Univ. of Waterloo, Faculty of Human Kinetics and Leisure Studies, Dept. of Recreation, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1, Canada
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND LAW 5(1-2), 119-130, 1979 Coden: CZMJBF
refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Recreation; Regional planning; Resource management; Historical reviews; Preservation
Identifiers: esthetics; ethics

79-08299
Preservation of living and recreating opportunities on the coast.
Meyer, P. A.
Environment Canada, Fisheries and Marine Div., Habitat Protection Directorate, Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1X2, Canada
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND LAW 5(1-2), 107-118, 1979 Coden: CZMJBF
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Descriptors: Recreation; Coastal zones; Resource management; Preservation; Shores; Government policies; Regional planning
Identifiers: land-use decision making

79-08297
Coastal management-"Options for the 80s": Final Report
Anonymous
Fredericksburg, Virginia Jan. 29-31, 1979
(1979?)
(n.p.)
illus. no refs.
No abs. (Information available from W. J. Hargis, Jr., VIMS, Gloucester Pt., VA 23062)
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
After 5 yr of funding, the Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program was reviewed for progress and for recommendations on issues relating to changes in CZM legislation. Whether the CZM program is meeting the goals Congress recognized by passing the CZMA in 1972 was discussed, and recommendations to improve and strengthen the program were included. Results and accomplishments of full programs which have been implemented in 13 states were discussed; difficulties and problems remaining were described, including the need to simplify and expedite governmental decision making and permit-coordination. The petroleum industry's views on issues in CZM were also examined. A final consensus report was presented, which included the following points: positive contributions have been made to coastal management; perceived problems should be acted on at the administrative rather than congressional level; funding should continue at least in the present amount, at the current federal:state ratio, and for the next 5 yr and beyond; and the role of the states in the territorial seas, Great Lakes, and the oceans needs to be clarified. A list of participants and observers, together with addresses, and other conference information are included. (FT)
Descriptors: Conferences; Coastal zones; Resource management; Federal programs; Coastal resources
Identifiers: final report; Conference on Coastal Management

79-08296
Assessing man's impact on wetlands.
Galloway, G. E.
US Military Acad., Earth, Space and Graphic Sciences Dept., West Point, NY 10996
SEA GRANT PUBLICATION UNC-SG-78-17 Dec. 1978 120 pp
illus. numerous refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
A short background on federal interest in wetlands and a discussion of how, when, and where man's impact on wetlands occurs is presented. The characteristics of a usable evaluation system are defined, and current evaluation techniques are briefly surveyed. A Wetlands Evaluation System (WES) is proposed and applied, for illustrative purposes, to abbreviated case studies of wetland evaluation in the Yazoo Basin of Mississippi and the Neuse River Estuary of North Carolina. Comments on the utility of the WES and the concepts contained within it are discussed. Structure, features, assumptions, and operation of the WES are described. (FT, FP)
Descriptors: Wetlands; Coastal zones; Resource management; Mississippi Coast; North Carolina Coast; Environmental impact; Measuring methods
Identifiers: Yazoo Basin; Neuse River Estuary; Wetlands Evaluation System; assessment methodology

79-08289
Schwimmende Prozessanlagen: Einige Entwurfskriterien. Floating process plants: Some design aspects.
Freitas, A.
Thyssen Nordseewerke, Abteilung Produktentwicklung, Emden, Federal Republic of Germany
MEERESTECHNIK. MARINE TECHNOLOGY 10(1), 1-5, Feb. 1979 Coden: MRTKA4
illus. no refs.
Eng., Ger. sums.
Languages: English.German
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
In 1975, a consortium of the firms LGA Gastechnik GmbH, Remagen, Uhde GmbH, Dortmund, and Thyssen Nordseewerke GmbH, Emden, undertook the development of floating plants for processing associated gas from oil fields in coastal areas. This scheme which was subsidized by The German Ministry for Research and Technology was completed in 1977. The investigations showed that the concept of floating process plants was technically and economically feasible. Problems encountered are described. (MS)
Descriptors: Processing plants; Gas production; Coastal zones; Barges; Federal Republic of Germany; North Sea; Floating structures
Identifiers: LPG

79-08125
Problems of long-range fisheries.
Kaczynski, W.
Univ. of Washington, Inst. for Marine Studies, Seattle, WA 98105
OCEANUS 22(1), 60-66, Spring 1979 Coden: OCEAAK
illus. refs. (1 in Pol.)
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Fishing strategies for long-range fleets are reassessed as the result of stringent restrictions in extended economic zones of coastal nations. Before the new regulations, foreign fishermen took a significant part of the total catch in nearly all parts of the ocean. Statistics are presented in charts and discussions including distribution of domestic and foreign catch in main world fishing areas; Patagonian Shelf fisheries (domestic and foreign) before and after implementation of 200-mi economic zone; catch in CECAF (Commission for East Central Atlantic Fisheries) area (1970-1976) by coastal and foreign fishing nations; and catch in Southeast Atlantic area (1970-1976) by coastal and foreign fishing nations. Advantages and disadvantages for long-range operators of the following options are discussed: reassessing expansion plans, adjusting costs to harvesting in regulated zones, financing joint ventures and other cooperative links with developing nations, and looking for alternative open-ocean areas in which to operate freely. (FT)
Descriptors: Fishing industry; Fishing vessels; Commercial fisheries; Fishing zones; Coastal zones; Jurisdiction; Catch statistics; Atlantic Ocean Southeast; International cooperation; Costs; Pacific Ocean Southeast
Identifiers: long-range fleets; problems; Patagonian Shelf 200-mi economic zone; foreign fishing; developing countries

79-07652
Marine flora and fauna of the northwestern United States. Arthropoda: Cirripedia.
Zullo, V. A.
Univ. of North Carolina, Dept. of Earth Sciences, Wilmington, NC 28403
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE. TECHNICAL REPORT NMFS CIRC Apr. 1979 Coden: NTRFA4 29 pp
illus. index no refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
The estuarine and coastal marine barnacles of the northwestern Atlantic from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, are examined. The introduction includes a review of the general biology, classification, and diagnostic features of the 5 orders of Cirripedia, and an annotated species list covers those cirripeds reported from the region. The bulk of the manual is devoted to aids in the identification of barnacles (order Thoracica), and includes an illustrated systematic key to species augmented by a discussion and glossary of morphologic terms, and a guide to study methods. (AM)
Descriptors: Barnacles; US East Coast; Atlantic Ocean Northwest; Cirripedia; Taxonomy; Morphology; Keys; Zoogeography; Biology; Estuarine fauna; Coastal zones; Gulf of St. Lawrence; Cape Hatteras
Identifiers: Thoracica; Acrothoracica; Apoda; Ascothoracica; Rhizocephala; Lepadomorpha; Balanomorpha; Verrucomorpha; 5 orders and 3 suborders

79-07651
References for the identification of marine invertebrates on the southern Atlantic coast of the United States.
Dowds, R. E.
24 Briarwood Trail, Weymouth, MA 02188
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE. TECHNICAL REPORT NMFS SSRF Apr. 1978 Coden: NTRFB5 37 pp
index no refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
This collection of 638 citations provides an entry to the taxonomic literature on invertebrates of the continental shelf and estuaries from the Chesapeake Bay to northeastern Florida. Many of the citations are annotated and most of them include a list of North Carolina libraries in which they can be found. Author and systematic indexes are provided. (AM)
Descriptors: Invertebrata; Marine fauna; Coastal zones; US East Coast; Bibliographies; Taxonomy; Chesapeake Bay; Florida Coast
Identifiers: citations

79-07449
European key applications for satellite remote sensing experiments with present systems-requirements for operational application.
Bodechtel, J.
Zentralstelle fuer Geo-Photogrammetrie und Fernerkundung, Luisenstrasse 37, 8 Munich 2, Federal Republic of Germany
pp. 613-626
illus. refs.
79-07438 Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Remote sensing; Satellite observations; Monitoring methods; Europe; Resource management; Oceanographic data; Coastal zones; Topography; Polar regions; Satellites
Identifiers: LANDSAT; Skylab; key operational applications; land use

79-07197
Comprehensive oil pollution liability and compensation legislation.
Burke, B. D.
American Inst. of Merchant Shipping, 1625 K St. NW, Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20006
pp. 95-97
no refs.
79-07178 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Legislation; Oil pollution; Liability; Oil spills; Legal aspects; Coastal zones; US Coast
Identifiers: compensation legislation

79-07196
State mechanisms for management.
Ewen, L.
California Coastal Commission, 567 B Ave., Coronado, CA 92118
pp. 93-94
no refs.
79-07178 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; US West Coast; Coastal resources; Resource management; Management; California Coast; State programs

79-07195
Regional mechanisms for management.
Gregg, F.
New England River Basins Commission, 55 Court St., Boston, MA 02108
pp. 91-92
no refs.
79-07178 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; US Coast; Regional planning; Coastal resources; Resource management; Management

79-07194
Federal mechanisms for management.
Niblock, R. W.
Office of Tech. Assessment, 119 D St. NE, Room A726, Washington, DC 20510
p. 90
no refs.
79-07178 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; US Coast; Federal programs; Coastal resources; Resource management; Management

79-07193
Goals for public management.
Pontecorvo, G.
Columbia Univ., Graduate School of Business, New York, NY 10027
pp. 87-89
refs.
79-07178 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: US Coast; Coastal zones; Coastal resources; Resource management; Management
Identifiers: public management

79-07192
Getting into deep water: Emerging environmental regimes and jurisdictional conflicts of the coastal belt.
Lutz, R. E.
Univ. of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law, 3200 5th Ave., Sacramento, CA 95817
pp. 73-86
refs.
79-07178 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Jurisdiction; US Coast; Legal aspects
Identifiers: jurisdictional extensions; intragovernmental conflicts; international regimes; extension of rights

79-07191
Jurisdictional issues in marine transportation.
Bockrath, J.
Louisiana State Univ., Sea Grant Legal Program, 52-60 Law Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70803
pp. 69-72
no refs.
79-07178 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Jurisdiction; Transportation; State regulations; US Coast; Coastal zones; Federal regulations
Identifiers: state-federal relations

79-07190
Legal and jurisdictional changes for oil and gas in the coastal belt.
Seymour, J. L.
Texas A & M Univ., Dept. of Management, College Station, TX 77841
pp. 58-68
refs.
79-07178 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Legal aspects; Jurisdiction; Oil and gas; US Coast; Coastal zones; Outer continental shelves; International law

79-07189
Implications of the changes in fisheries law for the U.S. coastal states.
Cameron, F. X.
Univ. of Rhode Island, Marine Affairs Program, Kingston, RI 02881
pp. 53-57
no refs.
79-07178 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: US Coast; Coastal zones; Fisheries legislation; State policies
Identifiers: state law; Fishery Conservation and Management Act; Coastal Zone Management Act

79-07188
Patterns of jurisdiction in the coastal belt.
Alexander, L.
Univ. of Rhode Island, Geography and Marine Affairs, Kingston, RI 02881
pp. 48-52
no refs.
79-07178 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Jurisdiction; Coastal zones; Legislation; Territorial waters; Sovereignty

79-07187
A case study of marine recreation conflicts in Southern California.
Anderson, S. H.
Univ. of Southern California, Inst. for Marine and Coastal Studies, 100 W. Water St., Wilmington, CA 90744
pp. 44-47
no refs.
79-07178 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Recreation; Coastal zones; US West Coast; California Coast; Coastal resources; Recreation beaches; Boating

79-07186
Deepwater ports and the marine environment: An issue for the Gulf coast.
Perrin, S. F., Jr.
Louisiana Offshore Terminal Authority, Dept. of Transportation and Development, P.O. Box 44245, Baton Rouge, LA 70804
pp. 37-43
no refs.
79-07178 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Ports; US; Gulf Coast; Coastal zones; Gulf of Mexico; Oil import; Oil terminals
Identifiers: deepwater ports; LOOP; Louisiana Offshore Oil Port, Inc

79-07185
Offshore oil development and the fishing industry: The Georges Bank case: Part two. Three potential aspects of conflict: Debris on the seafloor, competition for labor, competition for port and service facilities.
Grigalunas, T.
Univ. of Rhode Island, Dept. of Resource Economics, Kingston, RI 02881
pp. 33-36
refs.
79-07178 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Offshore operations; Georges Bank; US East Coast; Canada East Coast; Outer continental shelves; Ports; Port facilities; Manpower; Competition; Coastal zones

79-07183
Marine recreation: Uses and needs.
Rorholm, N.
Univ. of Rhode Island, Resource Development, Kingston, RI 02881
pp. 23-27
illus. refs.
79-07178 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Recreation; Coastal zones; US Coast; Coastal resources; Resource management; Recreation beaches

79-07182
Transportation in the coastal belt.
Devanney, J. W.
MIT, Ocean Eng. Dept., Bldg. 5-207, 77 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02139
pp. 20-22
no refs.
79-07178 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; US Coast; Transportation; Oil tankers; Oil spills; Containers; Terminals; Federal regulations; Legislation

79-07181
Coastal belt uses and needs: Oil and gas.
Berry, W. L.
Shell Oil Co., P.O. Box 60193, New Orleans, LA 70160
pp. 16-19
no refs.
79-07178 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; US Coast; Oil and gas; Offshore exploration; Oil industry; Outer continental shelves; Environmental impact

79-07180
Coastal belt uses and needs: Fisheries.
Rothschild, B. J.; Meleky, C. E.
NMFS, Office of Policy Development and Long-Range Planning, Page 1 Bldg., Wisconsin Ave., Washington, DC 20235
pp. 6-15
illus. refs.
79-07178 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Fisheries management; Territorial waters; Commercial fisheries; Catch statistics; Conservation; US Coast
Identifiers: Fishery Conservation and Management Act; conservation zone

79-07179
Management issues in the coastal region.
Knecht, R.
NOAA, Office of Coastal Zone Management, 3300 Whitehaven St. NW, Washington, DC 20235
pp. 3-5
no refs.
79-07178 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Resource management; Coastal resources; Jurisdiction; Legislation; Politics; Federal programs; State programs; Shores; US Coast

79-07178
U.S. Coastal Belt: Conflict, resolution, and promise: Proceedings of a conference on the management of our coastal and ocean resources.
Alexander, L. M.
Kingston, Rhode Island June 20-21, 1977
(1977?) 102 pp
Publ: Kingston, RI University of Rhode Island, Center for Ocean Management Studies
Illus. refs. for various papers
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
The first annual conference of the Center for Ocean Management Studies identified problems and developed concepts concerning the Coastal Belt. Topics discussed include the following: management; fisheries; oil and gas; transportation; recreation; the Georges Bank, oil development, and fishing; deepwater ports; jurisdiction patterns, changes in fisheries law; goals for public management; federal, regional, and state mechanisms for management; and comprehensive oil pollution liability and compensation legislation. (FT)
Descriptors: Conferences; Coastal zones; US Coast; Coastal resources; Resource management; Fisheries; Oil and gas; Recreation; Jurisdiction; Legislation; Transportation; Liability; Offshore operations
Identifiers: U.S. Coastal Belt; proceedings; 1977

79-06921

Irondequoit Bay development planning: Some implications for institutional reform.

Barber, J.; Webb, P. B.

NEW YORK SEA GRANT LAW & POLICY JOURNAL 2, 201-267, 1978

no refs.

No abs.

Languages: ENGLISH

Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER

A physical description of the bay near Rochester, New York, in Monroe County-j4 mi long and 3/4 mi wide-with 3 towns (Irondequoit, Penfield, and Webster) on its borders is presented. Attempts by the bordering towns to protect and develop the area for recreational purposes are reviewed. Zoning and subdivision regulations-primarily in the hands of towns under New York law-which were used are discussed, and other land-use control powers under wider jurisdictions-county, state, federal-are described. A coordinated plan for the Bay came from the county due to lack of professional planning staffs at the town level and the spectrum of opposing views among the towns' administrators. An overview of the formulation and contents of the Bay Plan is presented. Implementation of the plan has gone slowly; some court tests are noted. Little change in development has occurred in the 3 yr since the plan was adopted in 1975 by the county due to a general slump in building, a general lack of usable vacant land, and continuing uncertainty whether the bay opening to Lake Ontario would be enlarged. Implications are drawn for the development of a coastal zone management system for New York state in conformity with the federal guidelines in the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) of 1972. (FT)

Descriptors: Bays; New York; Development; Recreation; Regional planning; Environmental protection; Resource management; Coastal zones; State regulations; Federal regulations

Identifiers: zoning; Irondequoit Bay; CZMA; Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972

79-06919

The acquisition of development rights in the coastal zone: An alternative to wetlands regulation.

Ascher, D. M.

NEW YORK SEA GRANT LAW & POLICY JOURNAL 2, 95-159, 1978

no refs.

Sum.

Languages: ENGLISH

Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER

Competing demands on coastal zones create an urgent need to identify and protect natural and social values but to balance the cost of control with the goals to be achieved. The following subjects are discussed: interests-flood and storm damage control, wildlife habitat, marine food production, pollution treatment, outdoor laboratories, open space and recreation-to be protected. an explanation of traditional development rights in other than the coastal-zone context, and a model of a development right synthesis for coastal zone management. The problems inherent in state and local regulations of wetlands are described. The critical issue for judicial resolution is whether regulation of private development of coastal lands becomes confiscation for which the developer must be compensated. Judicially framed development rights theories under traditional land use regulation from several states are reviewed. The English town and country planning models of 1947 and 1954 and the factor points model proposed by Porro and Teleky in 1972 in the US are described. Less-than-fee approaches to land use control-conservation easements and transferable development rights (TDR)-are analyzed with emphasis on judicial acceptance of TDRs transfer in New York. A number of federal and state techniques for funding the acquisition of development rights are summarized. (FT, MS)

Descriptors: Coastal zones; Development; Coastal resources; Resource management; State regulations; Federal regulations; Preservation; Wetlands; New York; Legal aspects

Identifiers: development rights

79-06918
State boundary extensions on the continental shelf.
Yawman, G.
NEW YORK SEA GRANT LAW & POLICY JOURNAL 2, 1-43, 1978
no refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
The political division of the continental shelf is increasingly significant as technological advancements enable a greater utilization of the resources there. Economic zones, territorial seas, and other political zones call for clarification of presently established boundaries and the extension of existing boundaries to previously undelimited seaward areas. State lateral boundaries and extended lateral boundaries are drawn under widely varying circumstances-e.g., political, historical, and physiographic-and must accurately reflect the character of the area. No 1 principle-whether straight line extension, equidistant, or thalweg-is useful in every situation, and at times a number of them may be combined to produce a single boundary. The problems of the location of lateral and extended lateral boundaries are discussed under the following topics: continental shelf terminology; the need for extended state lateral boundaries; history of state boundary delimitation in the US; and history of water boundary principles and their applicability to the continental shelf (the equidistant boundary between adjacent states; the straight line extension as a lateral boundary; and the thalweg doctrine). An equitable division of continental shelf resources is the primary purpose. (FT)
Descriptors: Continental shelves; Maritime boundaries; US; Coastal zones; Jurisdiction; Politics; Maritime states; Marine resources; Historical reviews; Legal aspects
Identifiers: state boundary extensions; straight line extension; equidistant boundary; thalweg doctrine

79-06916
Federalism in the coastal zone: Three models of state jurisdiction and control.
Schoenbaum, T. J.; Parker, F., Jr.
Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514
NORTH CAROLINA LAW REVIEW 57(2), 231-260, Feb. 1979
numerous refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
A guide through the problems relating to federal-state authority is presented to show how a coastal state may maximize its role in the management of coastal and offshore resources. The following 3 principal models of state jurisdiction and control are distinguished and analyzed: a coastal state may exercise its authority directly through a grant of power under federal law; state power may be asserted by virtue of a right to control federal activities in the coastal areas; and coastal state police power may be exercised within the framework of federal law. The federal government has granted the states wide powers over resources in the territorial sea and has provided mechanisms for shared decision-making in offshore areas under federal control. The consistency requirements of the federal Coastal Zone Management Act give the states concrete power over federal actions. States can continue to address property and police power issues concerning the management of coastal and marine resources even when federal law applies. (FT)
Descriptors: Federal regulations; State policies; Coastal resources; Resource management; Jurisdiction; State regulations; Coastal zones; Maritime states
Identifiers: Coastal Zone Management Act

79-06915
Inland boundary determinations for coastal management purposes-an ecological systems approach to requirements of the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972.
Woodruff, C. M., Jr.; Longley, W. L.; Reed, A. E.
Univ. of Texas, Bureau of Economic Geology, University Station Box X, Austin, TX 78712
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND LAW 4(1-2), 189-211, 1978 Coden: CZMJBF
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
An analysis of ecological systems that both sustain and are sustained by coastal waters provides the key to a biophysical procedure for delineating inland coastal management boundaries. This analysis entails 2 basic tasks, i.e., mapping the ecosystems that compose coastal waters and adjacent areas, and charting sustaining flows among these systems. The resulting boundary encompasses all environments of coastal waters (subaqueous areas containing a measurable quantity of seawater) and all shorelands (either emergent or submergent environments that interchange sustaining materials, energy, or biota with coastal waters). As this biophysical procedure depends on the precise location of, and functional transfers among, coastal ecosystems, it provides a means both for assessing the consequences of human actions and for establishing a landward boundary for a management program. Alternative boundaries not based on locations and operations of coastal ecosystems would be either arbitrary or of undue extent, nor would such "alternative" boundaries be an integral part of an ongoing management process. (AM)
Descriptors: Federal regulations; Legislation; Coastal zones; Management; Ecosystems; Boundaries; US
Identifiers: Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972

79-06913
Conservation and development in Oregon's coastal zone.
Levinson, A.; Hess, J.
Portland, OR
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND LAW 4(1-2), 97-118, 1978 Coden: CZMJBF
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Coastal zone management in Oregon is based on the state's general land-use law. This body of law is designed to deal with population increase, urbanization, and preservation of agricultural land, as well as with other problems throughout the state. Early planning and policy recommendations for the coast were in the hands of a commission having predominantly local membership. This commission produced an extensive series of studies, policies, and recommendations which were assembled as a proposed management tool for natural resources. Adoption of the Coastal Zone Management Act goals in Dec. 1976 triggered deadlines for local government compliance within the coastal zone. The management program was undergoing federal review. (AM)
Descriptors: Conservation; Oregon Coast; Development; Resource management; Coastal resources; State regulations; Legislation
Identifiers: Coastal Zone Management Act

79-06912
Public access to the shoreline: The Rhode Island example.
Nixon, D.
Univ. of Rhode Island, Marine Affairs Program, Kingston, RI 02881
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND LAW 4(1-2), 65-81, 1978 Coden: CZMJBF
refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Competition for the use of our nation's shoreline has produced a thorough analysis of means to accommodate the increased demands of the public for access to the shore. The issue of public access in Rhode Island is considered at 3 levels. Rhode Island cases involving common law doctrines, such as the public trust, dedication, etc. are examined for their relevance. The effect of the federal government in Rhode Island through the Coastal Zone Management Act and its amendments is studied. Two types of state management programs are considered-a Commission for the Discovery of Rights of Way and the Coastal Resources Management Council. (AM)
Descriptors: Rhode Island; Legislation; Coastal zones; Management; State programs; Public concern
Identifiers: public access; Coastal Zone Management Act

79-06911
Interorganizational considerations in coastal management: The 1976 California legislative experience.
Boschken, H. L.
Univ. of Southern California, School of Public Administration, Los Angeles, CA 90007
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND LAW 4(1-2), 47-64, 1978 Coden: CZMJBF
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Among coastal management programs, most states have found the question of appropriate administrative structure difficult to cope with. The dilemma of decision trade-offs caused by the dual governmental needs of "efficiency" and "representation" has led to some alternative patterns of administration. For complex issues that transcend local boundaries, the choice between trade-offs [illegible] adopting either some form of consolidated bureaucracy or some system of concurrent jurisdictions. Both alternatives have their inherent benefits and disadvantages but, considering the degree of environmental complexity and array of competing interests involved in coastal resource use, the most appropriate administrative form would appear to be concurrent control, as interagency reciprocal review promotes thoroughness and broad representation. Affected both by swings in political climate and by traditional reform policies, the case of California legislation represents a conscious deliberation over administrative alternatives. After experimenting with concurrent control under Proposition 20, California reversed its legislation in 1976 by mandating the consolidation of coastal management authority into existing bureaucratic line organizations and a reduction of the coastal agency after 1979 to a planning and advisory body. (AM)
Descriptors: Coastal zones; State programs; Resource management; Legislation; California; Regional planning; Coastal resources
Identifiers: Proposition 20; administrative structure

79-06910

Consistency for Department of Interior Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) prelease sale activities and for other federal activities directly affecting the coastal zone.

NOAA

c/o M. E. Shapiro, Office of Coastal Zone Management, Policy and Program Evaluation, Page Bldg. 1, 2001 Wisconsin Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20235

FEDERAL REGISTER 44(123), 37141-37161, June 25, 1979 Coden: FEREAC

illus. no refs.

Sum.

Languages: ENGLISH

Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER

Existing regulations to provide conformance with the U.S. Justice Department opinion, which concludes that the USDI's OCS prelease sale activities which directly affect the coastal zone must be undertaken in a manner consistent, to the maximum extent practicable, with the requirements of approved coastal management programs in accordance with section 307(c)(1) of the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), as amended in 1976, are amended and finalized. The opinion further provides that the phrase "directly affecting" in section 307(c)(1) of the CZMA, which specifically applies to OCS prelease sale activities, should be included in the regulations instead of using alternative language such as "significantly" affecting the coastal zone in terms of "primary," "secondary" and "cumulative" impacts presently in the regulations. (MS)

Descriptors: Legislation; Coastal zones; Outer continental shelves; Offshore leases; Federal regulations

Identifiers: final rule; prelease sale activities; Coastal Zone Management Act; CZMA

79-06884

South China Sea: Present and potential coastal area resource use conflicts.

Valencia, M. J.

East-West Environment and Policy Inst., East-West Center, 1777 East-West Rd., Honolulu, HI 96848

OCEAN MANAGEMENT 5(1), 1-38, Apr. 1979 Coden: OCMGBB

illus. refs.

Abs.

Languages: ENGLISH

Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER

Coastal areas of the South China Sea exhibit broad geomorphological, climatic, biological, and physical oceanographic similarities. Conflicts between coastal area resource uses in this physical marine region are becoming apparent. These conflicts result from a combination of increasing coastal area population concentration and traditional dependence on the coastal area for livelihood, food, trade, and waste disposal, recently supplemented by recreational, industrial, and nonrenewable resource extraction activities. The general present status of major competing coastal area resource uses and their conflicts are reviewed and present and potential geographic areas of concern are delineated. Extractive industries, industrial water use, and estuarine discharge conflict with fisheries, tourism/recreation, and human health. Geographic areas of concern include the region's major coastal urban concentrations, the Malacca Straits, the Bight of Bangkok, and the greater Gulf of Thailand. To ameliorate conflict resolution, governmental philosophies geared to western models of growth development should also incorporate the concept of planned growth, i.e., optimum allocation of coastal area resource use designed to minimize conflict, so recently, and thus painfully, adopted in the west. (AM)

Descriptors: South China Sea; Coastal zones; Resource management; Coastal resources

Identifiers: utilization conflicts

79-06880

A land-use planning model for coastal zone management.

Beltrami, E.; Carroll, T. O.

SUNY, College of Eng. and Applied Sciences, Stony Brook, NY 11790

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND LAW 4(1-2), 83-96, 1978 Coden: CZMJBF

illus. refs.

Abs.

Languages: ENGLISH

Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER

A linear programming model for assessing the aggregate impact of land-use activities scattered over a large area on the resultant pollutant concentrations in coastal waters is considered. The dispersion to coastal waters of the adverse environmental loads generated by the land uses is described by a set of transport coefficients that measure the attenuation of pollutants, i.e., industrial BOD, carried to the coast along surface drainage basins. Further dispersion in the waters caused by tidal action is described by a procedure known as "pollution susceptibility." The model seeks to minimize the steady-state concentrations of pollutants by establishing an optimal spatial configuration of residential, commercial, and industrial land uses. This configuration is constrained by a number of restrictions based on local and regional targets for growth and development. The methodology discussed is intended to be useful to regional planners, and is based on a study conducted for the Long Island area. (AM)

Descriptors: Coastal zones; Resource management; Environmental impact; Marine pollution; BOD; Regional planning; Coastal resources; New York Coast

Identifiers: land-use planning model; Long Island

79-06879
An alternative perspective on common property resource allocation decisions in the coastal zone.
Swanson, G. C.; Seymour, J. L.; Ditton, R. B.
Texas A & M Univ., Political Science Dept., College Station, TX 77843
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND LAW 5(1-2), 25-45, 1978 Coden: CZMJBF
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Problems of coastal zone management are reviewed and an attempt is made to provide a basis for reformulating our understanding of sectoral responsibility with regard to resource management. The relative strengths and weaknesses of the 2 sectors are analyzed. Examples of coastal resources management-beaches and shorelands, artificial reefs, and coastal wetlands-are examined to analyze the complexities of the coastal management challenge and the limitations of our current approaches. An alternative perspective on how these common property resource allocation decisions can be made is provided. (AM)
Descriptors: Coastal resources; Resource management; Beaches ; Wetlands; Artificial reefs; Coastal zones

79-06878
Saving the coast: The British experience.
Steers, J. A.
Cambridge Univ., St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, England
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND LAW 4(1-2), 7-24, 1978 Coden: CZMJBF
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Steps taken to conserve the coast of Great Britain are outlined historically and emphasize ways in which unofficial and official bodies have interacted. Apart from a few very restricted areas, the shoreline is open to all people. The siting of houses, chalets, and huts is strictly controlled. Problems arise from time to time as to the location of nuclear stations, oil storage areas, and similar installations; these issues are settled in full discussions at official inquiries at which all interests-official, business, and conservation-are represented. (AM)
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Great Britain Coast; Coastal protection; Historical reviews; Coastal resources; Resource management

79-06871
It takes careful planning to manage our marine resources.
Tippie, V.
Univ. of Rhode Island, Ruggles House, Center for Ocean Management Studies, Kingston, RI 02881
MARITIMES 22(3), 10-12, Aug. 1978 Coden: MRTMBB
illus. no refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Created in 1976, the University of Rhode Island's Center for Ocean Management Studies (COMS) has been conducting numerous workshops and seminars which deal with every facet of marine resource management. The various symposiums and workshops that have taken place thus far are discussed and evaluated. Major topics include the management of fisheries, offshore oil and gas development and its biological and socio-economical impact, and the question of multiple use resource management along the coastal zones and 200-mi economic zones. Since the coastal belt is generally considered as a geographic unit in itself, some form of integrated management may be required to deal with problems associated with this area. The various workshops sponsored by COMS have contributed significantly to the identification of marine related problems and their immediate and long term solutions. Recommendations resulting from a series of workshops concerned with research options is physical, biological, chemical, geological and geophysical oceanography have been incorporated into the NAS plan for large scale ocean research in the 1980's. (FT)
Descriptors: Marine resources; Resource management; Coastal resources; Coastal zones; US
Identifiers: Univ. of Rhode Island; Center for Ocean Management Studies; 200-mi economic zone; workshops

79-06869
Dune building and stabilization with vegetation.
Woodhouse, W. W., Jr.
CERC, Kingman Bldg., Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060
U.S. COASTAL ENGINEERING RESEARCH CENTER. SPECIAL REPORT SR-3 Sept. 1978 112 pp
illus. refs.
Abs. (Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402)
Languages: ENGLISH
This is the first comprehensive report on dune building and stabilization in the U.S. The practical information on methods and dune plants is the result of K20 yr of experimentation in coastal areas from the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon through southern California and the Gulf of Mexico to Cape Cod, Massachusetts. The use of fences and vegetation for dune creation is discussed, and the labor and material requirements for dune creation and sand stabilization projects are summarized. The major plants suitable for dune building, their propagation and planting requirements, and the stabilization of dunes by various means such as matting, fences, and vegetation, are given for the major coastal regions of the contiguous U.S. The techniques discussed are now applicable to these coastal regions. (AM)
Descriptors: Sand dunes; US Coast; Stabilization; Coastal zones; Vegetation; Plants; Sand fences
Identifiers: dune building

79-06767
Joint ventures in fisheries between distant-water and developed coastal nations: An economic view.
Kaczynski, W.
Univ. of Washington, Inst. for Marine Studies, Seattle, WA 98195
OCEAN MANAGEMENT 5(1), 39-48, Apr. 1979 Coden: OCMGBB
illus. refs.
Abs
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
With extension of national jurisdiction over coastal living resources, new dimensions and objectives should be added to international cooperation in fisheries concepts. For distant-water fishing nations, joint exploitation of these resources is today considered not only as a way of producing additional income opportunities, but as a partial solution to neutralization of harvesting limitations imposed on them in traditionally exploited fishing grounds. Japan is leading in number of joint ventures run by the US abroad. Many other distant-water fishing nations, including Eastern Europe, began to build their cooperational links with coastal states in recent years when it became clear that this can alleviate harvesting restrictions and increase employment opportunities for their fishing fleets. For the developed coastal states, joint ventures with foreign partners could be a way to develop these coastal resources, which temporarily can not be utilized by local fishermen, mainly for economic reasons. Joint ventures will be attractive for both sides if they could produce additional volumes of fish for the foreign markets and offer an economically more effective way of resource utilization. Cooperation in fisheries between foreign distant-water and developed nations can find a good future in the development of lower market values species in coastal nations. (AM)
Descriptors: Economics; International cooperation; Fisheries management; Fisheries resources; Coastal zones; Exploitation; International fisheries; Japan; US
Identifiers: joint ventures

79-06708
An economic input-output analysis for Mississippi-Alabama coastal counties.
Nissan, E.; Williams, D. C., Jr.; Green, T.; Hardy, W. E.; Nelson, R. G.
Univ. of Southern Mississippi, College of Business Administration, Bureau of Business Research, Hattiesburg, MS 39401
MISSISSIPPI-ALABAMA SEA GRANT CONSORTIUM. PUBLICATION MASGP-78-029 Nov. 1978 55 pp
illus. refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
A combined input-output model for the Mississippi-Alabama coastal region is discussed as the 1st step in forming a theoretical and operational framework for linking economic structure and its environmental repercussions. The model's 3 main features, i.e., Transactions Matrix, Technical Coefficients Matrix, and Interdependence Matrix, are each discussed briefly. The model shows in what amounts the commodities or services a sector produces are actually absorbed by all other sectors in the region, and it can also show the types of goods and services and their amounts which a particular sector received from all others. Input-output regional analysis is important in evaluating the impact of a change in a single sector on all other sectors. The model can determine output, income, and employment multipliers for every sector in the transaction matrix, aiding in the control of environmental degradation. (FT)
Descriptors: Economics; Coastal zones; Mississippi Coast; Alabama Coast; US East Coast; Numerical analysis; Regional planning; Coastal resources; Environmental impact; Costs
Identifiers: input-output model; regional analysis

79-[illegible]
Marine sand and gravel production in areas off the northeast coast of the United States.
Pearce, J. B.
NMFS, Northeast Fisheries Center, Sandy Hook Lab., Highlands, NJ 07732
MARINE POLLUTION BULLETIN 10(1), 14-18, Jan. 1979 Coden: MPNBAZ
illus. refs.
Summary.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Information on the amounts of aggregates removed from coastal waters off the New England and Middle Atlantic states is reported. Major increases in marine mining are projected. The significance to fisheries of mining marine aggregates is discussed and the environmental impact of mining operations (dredging) on marine organisms is considered. (MS)
Descriptors: Sands; Gravel; US East Coast; Offshore mining; Marine organisms; Coastal zones; Environmental impact; New England Coast; Dredging

79-06059
Germination of seeds of selected coastal plants.
Pihl, K. B.; Grant, D. M.; Somers, G. F.
Chevron Research Co., Richmond, CA 94802
DELAWARE. UNIVERSITY, NEWARK. SEA GRANT PROGRAM. TECHNICAL REPORT DEL-SG-11-78 Dec. 1978 41 pp
illus. refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
Experiments to germinate seedlings of 28 species of salt-tolerant seeds from coastal plain sites of the eastern US are described. Information on the seeds used includes species, source, date collected, and storage conditions. General germination procedures and special treatments used for some species are discussed. All experiments were conducted in the laboratory and none in the field. Results ranged from no germination to low germination to ready germination in very saline water. Most species gave poor germination; possible reasons are postulated. Seeds of some annuals seemed to germinate more readily than those of many perennials for undetermined reasons. The study is useful in the search for salt-tolerant plants for food and/or environment improvement. (FT)
Descriptors: Vegetation; Coastal zones; Food sources; Grasses; Beach flora; Marsh plants; US East Coast; Salt tolerance; Germination
Identifiers: germination tests; seeds; 28 species

79-05912
Guidelines for regional baseline studies of contaminants in coastal areas.
Mandelli, E. F.
Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Centro de Ciencias del Mar y Limnologia, Mexico 20, D.F., Mex.
pp. 561-568
illus. refs.
79-05872 Eng., Span. abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Contaminants; Caribbean Sea; Regional planning; Marine pollution
Identifiers: CICAR; baseline exercise

79-05805
Oil spill prevention and control at naval shoreline activities.
Hansen, W. G.; Clements, E.; Lundt, E. A.
SCS Engineers, Redmond, WA 98052
pp. 217-224
illus. no refs.
79-05772 Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Oil spills; Oil pollution control; Pollution prevention; Coastal zones; Oil storage; Federal regulations; Federal agencies
Identifiers: USN; EPA; USCG

79-05746
Washington baseline study program.
Gardner, F.
Washington Dept. of Ecology, Shorelands Div., Planning Section, Olympia, WA 98504
pp. 35-46
illus. no refs.
79-05742 Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Washington Coast; US West Coast; Oil pollution; Oil spills; Environmental impact; Economics; Oil contamination; Habitats; State programs; Estuaries; Marine resources; Coastal zones
Identifiers: baseline study program

79-05742
Energy/Environment '78: A symposium on energy development impacts: Proceedings.
Lindstedt-Siva, J.
Los Angeles, Calif. Aug. 22-24, 1978
(1978?) 326 pp
(n.p.)
illus. refs. for various papers
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
Twenty-nine marine-related papers are cited from this symposium, sponsored by the Society of Petroleum Industry Biologists. The 6 sessions of the symposium dealt with the following areas: baseline studies; impacts of energy development-coal mines and oil platforms; impacts of energy development-barges, pipelines, and power plants; energy development and public policy; oil spills-fate and effects; and oil spills-minimizing their environmental impact. (FT)
Descriptors: Conferences; Environmental impact; Coastal zones; Offshore structures; Ecology; Offshore operations; Politics; Oil spills; Oil pollution; Oil pollution control; Pipelines; Power plants; Marine organisms; Platforms
Identifiers: Energy-Environment '78; proceedings; 1978; energy development

79-05665
Some effects of heat from cooling water systems on coastal areas.
Grimaas, U.
National Swedish Environment Protection Board, Research Lab., S-170 11 Drottningholm, Sweden
pp. 43-45
no refs.
79-05660 Eng., Russ. sums.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Baltic Sea; Sweden Coast; Cooling waters; Thermal discharges; Synergism; Water pollution; Power plants; Coastal zones; Heat; Circulation; Environmental impact
Identifiers: Stockholm Archipelago; Braaviken Estuary; Soedertaelje Archipelago

79-05495
Under new management: Port growth and emerging coastal management programs.
Hershman, M.; Goodwin, R.; Ruotsala, A.; et al.
Univ. of Washington, Seattle, WA 98105
Washington Sea Grant Publication WSG 78-4 1978 212 pp
Publ: Seattle, Wash. University of Washington, Division of Marine Resources
illus. index numerous refs.
No abs. Price: $12.50 (pbk.)
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: BOOK
A positive managerial approach to methods to be used to solve problems between advocates of economic development and environmental preservation and protection is presented. A balance can be found to avoid costly and unnecessary delays in the management of coastal resources. The port industry has spent billions of dollars to re-equip themselves with shipside container cranes and related shoreside handling equipment and to acquire substantial amounts of additional land. Recently, a new range of competing uses has developed in urban ports. With the new interest in recreational use and environmental enhancement, there has come a new need for better planning and better coordination of governmental agencies regulating coastal uses. Coastal management has attempted to be comprehensive in planning and regulating shoreline use. A national perspective on ways in which port authorities and coastal management programs are dealing with one another is presented. Topics covered are trends in port development and coastal management program development, port development, coastal zone management programs, land- and water-use problems and emerging policies, port participation in coastal management programs, recommendations and conclusions, and a section of case studies. (FF, FP)
Descriptors: Port management; Coastal zones; Books; Resource management; Economics; Environmental protection; Ports; Port development; Federal agencies; Federal regulations; Public concern; Recreation

79-05273
Storms, people and property in coastal North Carolina.
Baker, S.
East Carolina Univ., Geography Dept., NC
SEA GRANT PUBLICATION UNC-SG-78-15 Aug. 1978 87 pp
illus. refs.
No abs. (Available from Univ. of North Carolina, UNC Sea Grant, 105 1911 Bldg., Raleigh, NC 21650)
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
The nature and frequency of storms on North Carolina's coast and the dangers associated with them are discussed. Practical tips which people living directly on the coast and in low-lying areas further inland can follow during and after storms to protect life and property are offered. Topics include storms of tropical origin; hurricanes: the damaging forces; northeasters: storms of extratropical origin; surviving it safely; what's safe to eat and drink; keeping a roof over your head; boating it; and on the farm. Civil preparedness information, disaster fact sheets, definitions of terms associated with hurricanes, wind effects over water, coastal hurricanes of the 20th century, some severe 20th century extratropical storms, and Atlantic hurricane names are discussed. (FT)
Descriptors: North Carolina Coast; Tropical storms; Hurricanes; Wind; Storm damages; Coastal zones
Identifiers: civil preparedness information; disaster fact sheets; coastal property

79-05272
Regional Coastal Information Centers: A new service concept.
McGuire, D.
NODC, Oceanographic Services Branch, Wash., DC 20235
SEA TECHNOLOGY 19(7), 26-28, July 1978 Coden: SEATAD
no refs.
Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
A Regional Coastal Information Center (RCIC) of the New England Marine Advisory Service was established in Apr. 1977. The center, located in the Pell Library on the Bay Campus of the University of Rhode Island in Narragansett, was established specifically to provide coastal and marine information and data for the New England states and New York. The basic RCIC program is built on 4 general goals: to increase the awareness of local planners, managers, legislators, decision-makers and researchers of the existence of information of potential value to them; to enhance the accessibility of environmental, social, and economic information, making it easier and less costly to obtain; to provide a source of availability of information of substantial potential value for which no suitable means of dissemination otherwise exists; and to improve the assessment of information and its application to practical problems by acting as a middleman between those who need analytic services and those who can provide them. An RCIC is expected to serve the public, universities, institutions, and federal and state agencies. The RCIC program is sponsored by 3 NOAA components: the Marine Advisory Service, EDS, and Office of Coastal Zone Management. The EDS has a variety of RCIC responsibilities, including upkeep of 2 computerized referral sources, one bibliographic and the other an index to data sources. Three RCICs are operational; nine RCICs covering all U.S. coastal zone regions are planned. Services ultimately supplied by the 9 RCICs are listed. They will also develop a network for sharing information resources between regions and utilize national and federal materials and services. (FT)
Descriptors: Data collections; Resources; Computers; Coastal zones; New England Coast; New York Coast; Regional planning; Resource management; Coastal resources; US East Coast; Atlantic Ocean West
Identifiers: Regional Coastal Information Center; RCIC; 9 regions; NOAA; Marine Advisory Service; EDS; Office of Coastal Zone Management; information dissemination

79-05267
Toward fulfillment of an urgent need, coastal wave data acquisition and analyses.
Bimisten, J. R.
ACE, South Pacific Div., 100 McAllister St., San Francisco, CA 95814
SHORE AND BEACH 46(3), 3-14, July 1978 Coden: SHBEAS
illus. refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
The importance of and the need for adequate wave data are discussed in terms of planning, design, operation, and maintenance of coastal projects. An accurate definition of coastal wave climate is essential for understanding sand transport which occurs as a result of wave action. A number of problems affected by sand transport are mentioned. Three major data banks contain instrumented output from wave monitoring programs in the U.S.-NODC, Rockville, Maryland; CERC, Fort Belvoir, Virginia; and SIO, La Jolla, California. Major applications for coastal wave data are tabulated. Two ACE efforts to provide the wave information data base required to meet today's needs-the Wave Information Study and the California Coastal Data Program-are detailed. Meteorological conditions which produce waves along the California coast include the Pacific High, extratropical cyclones, tropical cyclones, Southern Hemisphere extracyclones, and winds off San Francisco. Wave climate statistics are discussed and compared. (FT)
Descriptors: Data collections; Wave data; Sand transport; Data collections; Meteorological observations; California Coast; Tropical storms; Wind; Southern Hemisphere; Statistics; Physical oceanography; Coastal zones; Resource management; Coastal resources
Identifiers: wave climate; NODC; CERC; SIO; data application ; ACE; San Francisco; Pacific High

79-05143
Sea technology review and forecast.
Anonymous.
SEA TECHNOLOGY 20(1), 11-29, 34, Jan. 1979 Coden: SEATAD
no refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
A review of 1978's ocean industry is presented in the 14th consecutive annual review and forecast. Assessments of what can be expected in 1979 are covered. Topics covered include the following: the benefits of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976; the UN Law of the Sea Conference (nationalism vs. global interdependence); the 1978 amendments to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act; the Coastal Zone Management Act; marine education; ocean-atmosphere services; the reduction of ocean dumping due to the Ocean Dumping Act; the President's Reorganization Project for a national ocean policy; ocean development activities of the 1960s and 1970s; the National Ocean Pollution Research, Development and Monitoring Planning Act of 1978; tanker initiatives and fisheries enforcement successes; 1980's ocean science planning; ocean mining; the National Sea Grant College Program; management needs for migratory fish resources; and offshore structure security. (FT)
Descriptors: Offshore operations; Resource management; Law of the Sea; Marine resources; Legislation; Coastal zones; US; Federal regulations; Education; Outer continental shelves; Environmental protection; Ocean dumping; Federal policies; Conferences; Marine sciences
Identifiers: review and forecast; ocean industry; UN Conference on Law of the Sea; Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976; Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act; Coastal Zone Management Act; Sea Grant; Ocean Dumping Act

79-05126
The Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976: The regulatory framework for Gulf of Mexico fishery management.
O'Connor, C. R.
MIAMI, UNIVERSITY OF, CORAL GABLES, FLA. SEA GRANT SPECIAL REPORT 15 Sept. 1978 61 pp
refs.
No Abs. (Available from Univ. of Miami, Sea Grant Program, Information Services, P.O. Box 248106, Coral Gables, FL 33124)
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
The present regulatory framework for management and conservation of the fisheries within the jurisdiction of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council is described. In Apr. 1976 Congress enacted the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (FCMA). Biological, economic, social, and ecological factors are incorporated into the management of fisheries; the new scope extends the U.S. fishery jurisdiction to 200 mi from the shore. The FCMA delegates to the Secretary of Commerce regulatory power over U.S. marine fisheries within the area designated as the fishery conservation zone. The FCMA establishes 8 Regional Fishery Management Councils which are vested with threshold management responsibility over those fisheries within their region of jurisdiction. Topics covered include the following: regulatory framework, regional and state management institutions, treaties or international agreements, federal laws, regulations and policies including the Endangered Species Act of 1973, Marine Mammal Protection Act, Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, Anadromous Fish Conservation Act, Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, National Environmental Policy Act and the Outer Continental Shelflands Act of 1953, state laws, regulations and policies, local and other applicable laws, regulations and policies, and constitutional parameters. (FT)
Descriptors: Commercial fisheries; Gulf of Mexico; Federal regulations; Legislation; Fisheries management; Conservation; Jurisdiction; Fishing zones; Marine resources; Regional regulations; Treaties; Endangered species; Resource management ; Coastal zones; State regulations
Identifiers: FCMA; Fishery Conservation and Management Act-1976; 200-mile fishery conservation zone; Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council; 8 conservation acts; USDC; regional jurisdiction; regulatory framework

79-04751
Harbor Branch Foundation.
Johnston, E.
SURVEYOR 12(3), 2-5, Aug. 1978 Coden: SRVYAK
illus. no refs.
Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Located between Vero Beach and Fort Pierce, Florida, on the Link Port inlet which joins the Intracoastal Waterway, Harbor Branch Foundation, Inc. is thoroughly entrenched in marine science research and in the development of tools and systems for underwater oceanographic research. Organized by J. S. Johnson and Edwin A. Link, current projects include studies of the effects of pollutants and various environmental changes on the marine ecosystem of Florida's coastal zone and an ongoing aquiculture study that is experimenting with sewage pollutants to determine whether harmful effects can be eliminated and nutrients and beneficial effects put to good use. The engineering laboratory is committed to the design, construction and application of scientifically oriented submersibles with lockout capabilities for divers. The foundation operates a number of these vessels, including the Johnson-Sea-Link; particular features are outlined. The R/V Johnson is a 125-ft submersible tender ship equipped with a special hydraulic brake dampened submarine handling system. Below deck is a built-in decompression chamber that mates to a submersible to accommodate diver transfers under pressure. Sea Guardian is a utility launch that is companion to a tethered, remote controlled unmanned submersible Cord, which is used for underwater reconnaissance; versatile features of the 2 vessels are cited. The Indian River Coastal Zone Study is an ambitious 10-yr project begun in 1973; facts concerning the ecosystem are being collected from an area encompassing 160 coastal miles of east central Florida and the adjacent continental shelf. Data obtained from the study will serve as a reference for current and future assessments. (FT)
Descriptors: Marine sciences; Underwater tools; Oceanography ; Underwater surveys; Pollutant analysis; Environmental impact ; Ecosystems; Florida Coast; Aquiculture; Sewage; Submersibles ; Research vessels; Coastal zones; Environmental surveillance; Rivers
Identifiers: research; R/V Johnson; lockout capabilities; Johnson-Sea-Link; Sea Guardian; Cord; Indian River Coastal Zone Study; Harbor Branch Foundation, Inc ; various projects

79-04440
Coastal zone implications of deep seabed mining.
Jugel, M. K.; Bragg, D. M.
NOAA, Office of Policy and Planning, Marine Minerals Div., Rockville, MD 20852
pp. 734-738
illus. refs.
79-04304 Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Deep-sea mining; Manganese nodules; Gulf Coast; Environmental impact; Waste disposal; Processing plants; Shipping terminals

79-04386
Stratified water circulation forecasting for water quality management planning in the coastal zone.
Chamberlain, S. G.; Tawari, P. V.; Comery, W. J.
Raytheon Co., Environmental and Oceanographic Services, P.O. Box 360, Portsmouth, RI 02871
pp. 451-455
illus. refs.
79-04304 Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Circulation; Water quality control; Hydrodynamic models; Stratification; Estuaries; Simulation; Management; Forecasting; Mathematical models; Environmental impact; Maine Coast
Identifiers: water quality models; RAMSES Hydrodynamic Model ; application to Penobscot Bay

79-04347
Cultural resource management in the coastal zone.
Koski-Karell, D.
Karell Inst., P.O. Box 1616, Arlington, VA 22210
pp. 255-258
refs.
79-04304 Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Coastal resources; Resource management; Legislation; Regional planning
Identifiers: cultural resources

79-04328
Coastal demographic changes in the United States, 1950-1974.
West, N.
Univ. of Rhode Island, Dept. of Geography and Marine Affairs, Kingston, RI 02881
pp. 137-142
illus. refs.
79-04304 Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; US Coast; Population variations
Identifiers: demographic changes

79-04304
Oceans '78: The ocean challenge: Proceedings of the fourth annual MTS/IEEE combined conference.
Anonymous.
Washington, D.C. Sept. 6-8, 1978
1978 766 pp
Publ: Washington, D.C. Marine Technology Society
illus. indexes refs. for various papers
Abs. (Order publication 78 CH 0134-7 OEC from MTS, 1730 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20036 or from IEEE, 445 Hoes Ln., Piscataway, NJ 08854)
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
This conference is the 4th and last of a series sponsored by the MTS and IEEE. The "challenge" selected as the theme for the meeting is to utilize the ocean's vast resources while maintaining the ocean's ecology. Papers were presented at the following sessions: buoy technology, acoustic systems, ocean sciences, underwater work systems and procedures, economics and management of coastal regions, public policy-outer continental shelf oil and gas, instrumentation, fisheries, unmanned underwater vehicles, law and policy, electromechanical cables/connectors and their components, public policy-coastal zone management and ocean use, large-scale development of ocean energy resources, remote sensing from satellites and aircraft, institutional aspects of ocean development, deep-sea mining, satellite radiometric and visible sensing, marine pollution analysis and monitoring, navigation, seafloor engineering, information and data systems, education and training for ocean involvement, novel devices for extracting energy from the ocean, wave direction measurement technology, and financing ocean development. (FT)
Descriptors: Conferences; Marine resources; Buoys; Acoustics ; Underwater operations; Coastal zones; Oil and gas; Fisheries ; Power sources; Data acquisition; Oceanographic data; Mining; Marine pollution; Submersibles; Instruments
Identifiers: Oceans '78; proceedings; annual meeting

79-04229
Coastal zone management and conservation.
Heydorn, A. E. F.
Oceanographic Research Inst., Durban, S. Africa
pp. 303-317
illus. refs.
79-04217 Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Conservation; South Africa Coast ; Africa South Coast; Currents; Water movement; Estuaries; Ecology; Harbors; Coastal resources; Resource management
Identifiers: Richards Bay

79-04223
Hydro-electric power generation and pumped storage schemes utilizing the sea.
Back, P. A. A.
Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, Earley House, 427 London Rd., Earley, Reading RG6 1BL, Eng.
pp. 179-206
illus. no refs.
79-04217 Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Hydroelectric power; Power generation; United Kingdom; Design; Feasibility studies; Coastal zones
Identifiers: pumped storage installations

79-04210
Impact of fisheries management plan implementation-a state perspective.
Joseph, E. B.
South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources, P.O. Box 12559, Charleston, SC 29413
pp. 148-155
no refs.
79-04198 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Fisheries management; Federal regulations; State policies; Fisheries legislation; US; Regional regulations; Coastal zones; Fishing zones; Fish stocks; Conservation; US East Coast; Economics; Resource management; Jurisdiction
Identifiers: impact of implementation; Fishery Conservation and Management Act-1976; Regional Fishery Management Council

79-03902
Coastal Energy Impact Program: Proposed administrative procedures.
NOAA
c/o J. B. Robey, Office of Coastal Zone Management, 3300 Whitehaven St. NW, Wash., DC 20235
FEDERAL REGISTER 44(10), 3230-3248, Jan. 15, 1979 Coden: FEREAC
no refs.
Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Proposed regulations describe administrative procedures to implement the Coastal Energy Impact Program, which will provide grants and credit assistance to coastal states and communities to help them deal with the impacts of coastal energy development. (MS)
Descriptors: Federal regulations; Coastal zones; US Coast; Environmental impact; Coastal resources; Recreation
Identifiers: grants and credit assistance; energy development; resource losses; NOAA

79-03897
Coastal Energy Impact Program: Lateral seaward boundaries.
NOAA
c/o J. P. Lawless, Page Bldg. 1, 3300 Whitehaven St. NW, Wash., DC 20235
FEDERAL REGISTER 43(146), 32743, July 28, 1978 Coden: FEREAC
no refs.
Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
This amendment to existing regulations is to clarify NOAA's intent as to what may constitute "the applicable principles of law" for purposes of establishing Coastal Energy Impact Program (CEIP) delimitation lines, when no lateral seaward boundaries between states exist, for purposes of alloting certain CEIP formula grants among states. (MS)
Descriptors: Federal regulations; Environmental impact; Coastal zones; Resource management
Identifiers: NOAA; lateral seaward boundaries

79-03894
Federal lands and consistency: An intergovernmental planning proposal for the coastal zone.
Williamson, B. H.
USDE, Region X, Seattle, WA
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND LAW 4(4), 435-461, 1978 Coden: CZMJBF
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
In defining the scope of state coastal zone management programs permitted under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA), federal-state conflict has arisen over the exclusion of federal lands from the coastal zone and the extent that state regulatory authority may be exercised over federal actions that have an impact on the coastal zone. To fulfill congress' goal of unified federal-state policies, criteria and standards for public and private use of coastal resources, an intergovernmental planning mechanism is proposed that incorporates the consistency" requirements of the CZMA with federal ownership, use, and regulation of coastal resources. To address environmental and socioeconomic impacts arising from federal ownership, use, and regulation of coastal resources, the proposal suggests the creation of an intergovernmental planning and consistency zone and an interpretation of "consistency" as an action-forcing planning requirement. (AM)
Descriptors: Federal regulations; State regulations; Legislation; Coastal zones; Coastal resources; Jurisdiction; Environmental impact; Federal programs; State programs
Identifiers: Coastal Zone Management Act-1972; CZMA; intergovernmental planning and consistency zone; socioeconomic impacts; excluded federal lands

79-03893
Wetlands protection: The regulatory role of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
Wood, L. D.; Hill, J. R., Jr.
ACE
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND LAW 4(4), 371-407, 1978 Coden: CZMJBF
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
The ACE administers the only nationwide regulatory program that controls development activities in U.S. waters and wetlands. The statutory authorities, jurisdictional limitations, and evolution of the current ACE regulations are examined. These express a strong policy to protect wetlands, estuaries, and tidal waters from unnecessary dredging, filling, or other alteration. The organization and procedures of the ACE are explained, and several precedential permit cases which have developed and implemented the ACE "wetlands policy" are examined in detail. Current and potential policies underlying the regulatory efforts of the ACE are evaluated. (AM)
Descriptors: Environmental protection; Wetlands; Coastal zones; Federal agencies; Development; Federal regulations; Jurisdiction; Estuarine zones; Coastal engineering; Federal policies
Identifiers: ACE; unnecessary development; wetlands policy

79-03892
Intergovernmental complexity and coastal zone management.
Sparrow, R. L.
New York Univ., Graduate School of Public Administration, New York, NY 10003
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND LAW 4(4), 363-370, 1978 Coden: CZMJBF
illus. refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
The structures and procedures to implement the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 and its substantial amendments of 1976 are still evolving. The primary purpose of the federal act is to stimulate strong regulatory programs on the state and local levels for protecting coastal zones. However, attaining the federal goals is complicated by inherent features of intergovernmental relations. Complicating features examined include jurisdiction, power, and political interests; "picket fence federalism"; and organizational and goal inconsistencies. The problem of inattention of lower authorities to long-term conservation and preservation and the problem of fiscal and political incentives favoring development over preservation are discussed. Goal requirements among federal guidance functions, state authority, and local execution are analyzed; possible linkages are explored. Communications are complicated as agencies multiply. Issues which are essentially conflicting include public and private interests competing over the use of coastal resources, e.g., petroleum. The framework for conflict resolution is not yet final, if indeed it ever is possible. Greater federal involvement is foreseen. (FT)
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Resource management; Federal regulations; Legislation; State programs; State regulations; Environmental protection; Jurisdiction; Politics; Development
Identifiers: Coastal Zone Management Act-1972; intergovernmental relations; goal attainment potential; conflicting interests

79-03881
Marine-related research at MIT: Including projects on marine resources, ocean utilization and coastal zone management.
Passero, B.
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. SEA GRANT PROJECT OFFICE REPORT (1978?) Coden: RMSPD3 73 pp
index no refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
The Sea Grant Program's annual directory of current projects relating to marine research in all departments at MIT is arranged by broad subject areas: energy-including general, alternative sources, petroleum resources, and power plants; environment; fisheries and living resources; fluid mechanics; Mn nodules; ocean engineering-including hydrodynamics, instrumentation, materials, offshore structures, power and propulsion, ship structures, and shipping; oceanography-including coastal processes, marine chemistry, marine geology, and physical oceanography; pollution; technology transfer; and water resources. Each listing gives the title of the project, name of the investigating professor, his department, and a brief description of the project. (FT)
Descriptors: Directories; Petroleum resources; Fisheries; Fluid mechanics; Manganese nodules; Hydrodynamics; Propulsion; Shipping; Oceanography; Marine pollution; Water resources; Ship design; Power sources; Marine resources; Ocean engineering
Identifiers: marine research; Sea Grant Program; technology transfer; energy; projects; MIT

79-03876
The cost of public access.
Anderson, S. H.
Univ. of Southern California, Wilmington, CA
SHORE AND BEACH 46(4), 14-18, Oct. 1978 Coden: SHBEAS
refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
The question of public ownership of recreational property, specifically coastal waterfront acreage, is examined. The public's right to and the need for such facilities requires that steps be taken by the U.S. government to establish beach and coastal management agencies. Some 70% of the U.S. population lives within 100 mi of the coast, including the Great Lakes region. Today many individual states are considering the legal and social aspects of public access, resulting in specific legislation and judicial decisions, as well as general coastal management programs. Public access to the shore can be created by utilizing easement privileges or through the outright purchase of shoreline properties. Whatever method is used, the nature of property ownership and taxation will change. In some cases private owners might be given tax credits in exchange for access rights. Where privately owned land is publicly acquired, taxation may be needed to offset acquisition and maintenance costs. Four different purchases of beach property in Los Angeles County are evaluated from various standpoints. Tax revenue lost due to these acquisitions is minimal-j$.08 per taxpayer. The aspect of joint public/private development of recreational areas is studied in detail, and it is deemed the most advantageous method of providing waterfront access to the general public. (FT)
Descriptors: Recreation beaches; State regulations; Federal regulations; California Coast; Jurisdiction; Costs; Marinas; Design; Coastal zones; Resource management; Coastal resources; Public concern; Legal aspects; State programs; Development
Identifiers: public access; access rights; property taxation; tax credits; public/private partnerships; Los Angeles County

79-03873
An annotated bibliography of CERC coastal ecology research.
Pullen, E. J.Yancey, R. M.Knutson, P. L.et al.
U.S. COASTAL ENGINEERING RESEARCH CENTER. MISCELLANEOUS REPORT 78-2 May 1978 22 pp
indexes no refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
The annotated bibliography identifies the research work that was funded by or published by the CERC Coastal Ecology Branch from 1967 to Mar. 1978. Abstracts to assist coastal engineers and scientists in evaluating and selecting pertinent literature for use in environmental studies are provided. Separate author and subject indexes are included. The annotated bibliography is arranged by year starting with 1967, and the authors are arranged in alphabetical order under each year. Publications that are in stock at CERC are available upon request to the Technical Information Division, Coastal Engineering Information and Analysis Center. (FT)
Descriptors: Bibliographies; Coastal zones; Ecology; Coastal engineering; Federal agencies; Coastal resources; Resource management; Environmental surveillance; Environmental impact
Identifiers: CERC; research work 1967-Mar. 78; annotated bibliography; coastal ecology

79-03872
Industrial water dependency: The BCDC experience.
Euston, S. R.
San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, Berkeley, CA 94708
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND LAW 4(4), 463-474, 1978 Coden: CZMJBF
refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
The Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC), has designated a number of shoreline sites around San Francisco Bay for exclusive use of water-related industry. This is intended both to reduce future needs for bay fill, and to reserve those waterfront sites needed for long-term industrial growth. The commission presently defines water-related industries as those "requiring" a shoreline site for water transportation. The commission is now considering the use of an economic criterion for identifying water dependency. This involves comparisons of the uniquely water-related benefits and costs to the firm to locate on the shoreline, as opposed to its location at an inland site. By limiting use of deepwater sites to those industries that are significantly water-dependent under this criterion, long-term economic efficiency is served, and the need for future bay fill for industrial growth is reduced. The data and analysis needed to implement an economic water-dependency criterion are apparently not a barrier to use of such a test in the regulatory process. Whereas water dependency is an important concern to BCDC, other factors, including environmental constraints, must also be weighed when evaluating industrial projects. (AM)
Descriptors: San Francisco Bay; Industries; Coastal zones; Development; Economics; Costs; Site selection; Regional planning; Water transport
Identifiers: conservation and development commission; water-dependent industry; shoreline site vs. inland site; industrial development

79-03597
Application of an oil spill vulnerability index to the shoreline of lower Cook Inlet, Alaska.
Michel, J.; Hayes, M. O.; Brown, P. J.
Univ. of South Carolina, Dept. of Geology, Coastal Research Div., Columbia, SC 29208
ENVIRONMENTAL GEOLOGY 2(2), 107-117, 1978 Coden: ENGEDC
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Offshore tracts in Alaska's lower Cook Inlet are scheduled to be opened for exploratory petroleum drilling soon. Because of the potential for oil spills resulting from this activity, a field study of the coastal zone was conducted in June 1976. A total of 1,216 km of shoreline was classified into 3 types: erosional (45%), neutral (38%), and depositional (17%). These were further subdivided into 16 subclasses on the basis of small-scale morphological features. This classification was used in conjunction with a vulnerability index of potential oil spill damage developed through study of 3 major oil spills to predict the longevity of oil in the different coastal environments of the inlet. On a scale from 1 to 10, 45% of the shoreline has low values of 1 to 4, which means that oil would be dispersed by natural processes within 36 mo after a spill on these coasts. Values from 4 to 6 were assigned to 13.4% of the shoreline, where oil residence time may be up to 1 yr. A 6 to 10 rating was assigned to 41.5% of the shoreline, where oil contamination may remain for 2-10 yr, or possibly longer should no major clean-up procedures be initiated. It is proposed that the use of this type of vulnerability indexing, in conjunction with a biological susceptibility index and oil spill trajectory models, would provide a rational basis for decision making concerning the location of on- and off-shore oil facilities and the design of oil spill contingency plans. (AM)
Descriptors: Alaska Coast; Oil spills; Cook Inlet; Coastal zones; Geomorphology; Environmental impact
Identifiers: spill vulnerability index; case studies

79-02903
Summary of the water resources.
Carlson, R.
Univ. of Alaska, Inst. of Water Resources, Fairbanks, AK 99701
pp. 46-49
no refs.
79002898 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Water resources; Runoff; Alaska Coast; Gulf of Alaska; Fresh waters; Coastal zones
Identifiers: Prince William Sound

79-02886
The coastal soils of Saudi Arabia.
Ackerson, K. T.
USDA, Soil Conservation Service, 239 Federal Center Bldg., 6505 Belcrest Rd., Hyattsville, MD 20782
pp. 577-583
illus. refs.
79002843 Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Saudi Arabia Coast; Coastal zones; Soil properties; Maps; Water resources

79-02777
Marine casualties and sea use planning.
Burger, W. Jr.; Couper, A. D.
Univ. of Wales, Inst. of Science and Technology, Dept. of Maritime Studies, King Edward VII Ave., Cardiff CF1 3NU, Wales
Vol. 1 pp. 17-30
illus. refs.
79002775 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Accidents; Shipping; Jurisdiction; Economics; Government policies; Coastal zones
Identifiers: 200-mi Economic Zone; coastal States

79-02747
Coastal zone management: Potential and shortcomings.
Batie, S. S.
Virginia Polytechic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg, VA 24061
p. 27-43
refs.
79002743 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Resource management; US; Public concern; Federal regulations; Legislation; State programs; Economics; Coastal protection; Virginia
Identifiers: allocation institutions

79-02586
Marine mining of the continental shelf: Legal, technical and environmental considerations.
Baram, M. S.; Lee, W.; Rice, D.
Bracken, Selig and Baram, Boston, MA
1978 301 pp
Publ: Cambridge, Mass. Ballinger Publishing Company
illus. index numerous refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: BOOK
The recovery of hard minerals from the surface and subsurface of the continental shelf are dealt with. This includes sand, gravel, phosphorite, manganese oxide, calcium carbonate, and barite. The legal definition of the continental shelf is discussed. The federal government has authority over marine mining on the outer continental shelf; coastal states have control of this activity in the nearshore sector of the continental shelf, but this authority was made conditional by the Submerged Lands Act of 1953. The federal government has the ultimate authority to regulate and control navigation, commerce, national defense, international concerns, flood control and power production. Coordination of federal and state planning is vital to responsible decision making regarding the development of marine resources. Two federal laws-the National Environmental Policy Act and the Coastal Zone Management Act-provide important frameworks for the harmonization of policies put forward by individual federal and state agencies. An assessment of marine mining technology is made for the purpose of guiding federal and state decision making. Recommendations made are centered around the technological, economical and environmental soundness of marine mining methods and their acceptance by the general public. Already developed principles for the exploitation of oil, gas, and other publicly owned resources are examined for their applicability to the responsible management of hard mineral marine mining. (FT)
Descriptors: Deep-sea mining; Marine resources; Books; Minerals; Continental shelves; Federal regulations; Jurisdiction; Mineral exploitation; State agencies; Federal agencies; Resource management; Coastal zones; Federal policies ; State policies
Identifiers: National Environmental Policy Act; Coastal Zone Management Act; Submerged Lands Act-1953

79-02585
Basic coastal engineering.
Sorensen, R. M.
CERC, Coastal Structures Branch, Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060
Ocean Engineering: A Wiley Series, edited by M. E. McCormick and R. Bhattacharyya 1978 227 pp
Publ: New York John Wiley & Sons
illus. index numerous refs. (1 in Fr.)
No abs. Price: $19.95
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: BOOK
Wave mechanics and other coastal processes essential in coastal engineering are introduced with background information for more advanced study. Areas covered include: derivation and application of the 2-dimensional linear wave theory and wave characteristics; 3-dimensional behavior of wave motion including refraction, diffraction, and reflection; long period water level fluctuations; wind wave generation, measurement, analysis, and prediction; wave-structure interaction emphasizing piles, cables, floating structures, seawalls, and rubble-mound structures; littoral zone processes and their interaction with coastal structures; diffusion in coastal waters as related to marine outfall design. (FT, FP)
Descriptors: Waves; Coastal engineering; Circulation processes; Coastal zones; Wave motion; Breakwaters; Offshore structures; Littoral zones; Outfalls; Diffusion; Water levels; Floating structures; Rubble mounds; Books
Identifiers: marine outfall design; rubble-mound structures

79-02582
A guide to marine coastal plankton and marine invertebrate larvae.
Smith, D. L.
West Valley Community College, Dept. of Biology, Saratoga, CA 95070
1977 161 pp
Publ: Dubuque, Iowa Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company
illus. index refs. (Some in Fr.; Ger.; Japanese)
No abs. Price: $7.95 (pbk.)
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: BOOK
A revision and enlargement of R. L. Bolin's A Guide to Marine Coastal Plankton, 1971, this book doubles the number of illustrations and adds common pelagic larvae found inshore that become benthic adult forms. The collections for identification were made from a depth of 36 m or less. An introduction discusses the increasing importance of oceans and their life and gives a brief description of the different levels or zones of the ocean. Chapters include collecting, observing, and culturing plankton; identifying plankton; key to marine coastal plankton; descriptive phytoplankton; and descriptive zooplankton. A glossary is given. The book is a practical guide useful to teachers, students, serious investigators, and marine-life hobbyists. (FT, FP)
Descriptors: Books; Coastal zones; Phytoplankton; Zooplankton; Larvae; Taxonomy; Morphology; Pelagic organisms; Zonation; Keys

79-02466
Dry stack storage: an alternative to wet-slip expansion.
Anonymous.
MARINE TRADES FLYER No. 9, 6 pp., (1978?)
illus. refs.
Sum
Languages: ENGLISH
While stack storage is not a panacea for all the problems faced by the marina industry and the boat owner looking for access to the waterways, it does provide an opportunity for improving use efficiency of certain coastal areas; it may be the only realistic method for significant expansion of many existing marinas. In the coastal urban environment, stack storage has opened up a new niche for boating and expanded badly needed access opportunities for urban boat owners. Because of the vital role marinas play in much of boating, boating's future may be linked in part to the successful application of the stack storage concept. (MS)
Descriptors: Marinas; Development; Storage; Coastal zones; Recreation; Storage apparatus; Design; Coastal resources; Management
Identifiers: marina expansion; vertical dry storage; boat accommodation; onshore storage racks

79-02407
The Florida Coastal Management Program: Legislative draft.
Florida Dept. of Environmental Regulation
2562 Executive Center Circle, Tallahassee, FL 32301
Mar. 3, 1978 168 pp
Publ: Tallahassee, Fla. Florida Department of Environmental Regulation
illus. no refs.
Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT

This document presented to the 1978 Legislature the proposed Florida Coastal Management Program, as required by Chapter 77-306, Laws of Florida. As required by the 1977 Legislature, the program contains a boundary, policies, goals, and programs needed to comply with the requirements of the federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1451-1464), specifically delineating the role of state, regional, and local agencies in implementing the plan. The proposed implementing legislation will be submitted as a separate document. While the Department of Environmental Regulation has been the lead agency in the development of the proposed program, the material presented in this legislative draft is the result of a substantial effort to obtain input from all parties concerned with the future of Florida's coastal resources. The major elements of the proposed program for managing Florida's coastal resources are stressed. Program objectives are listed and an overview of the Florida coastal zone is provided. Satisfying federal CZMA requirements is thoroughly discussed. The uses to be managed, the boundaries, and special management areas and uses are studied. Some 14 proposed policy statements for achieving the program objectives are included. The authorities and proposed organizational structure for implementing the coastal management program are reviewed. Coordination and participation efforts are examined. (MS, FT)

Descriptors: Coastal zones; Resource management; Coastal resources; State programs; Florida; Florida Coast; Legislation ; State policies; State regulations; Legal aspects; Regional regulations; Jurisdiction; Boundaries

79-02406
Public beaches: A reevaluation.
Zimmerman, R. H.
Univ. of San Diego School of Law, San Diego Law Review Ass'n., San Diego, CA 92110
SAN DIEGO LAW REVIEW 15(5), 1241-1261, 1978
numerous refs.
Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Descriptors: Beaches; Public concern; Recreation beaches; Coastal zones; Resource management; California; State regulations; Environmental protection; Legislation
Identifiers: California Coastal Act-1976; public access

79-02403
Collaborative land-use planning for the coastal zone: Vol. II: Half Moon Bay case study.
Dickert, T.; Sorensen, J.; Hyman, R.; et al.
Univ. of California, Inst. of Urban and Regional Development, Berkeley, CA 94720.
CALIFORNIA Dec. 1976 Coden: CIMRAL 283 pp
illus. numerous refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH

This report illustrates the application of the collaborative planning process and related analytical methods to the 58 mi2 of the Half Moon Bay subregion of San Mateo County, California. The specific steps in the collaborative planning process are described in a companion volume, Collaborative Land Use Planning for the Coastal Zone (Volume I): A Process for Local Program Development. The primary focus of this report is the development of a workable methodology for each analytical step in the preparation of local coastal programs. A procedure for determining a local government's existing commitment to growth and comparing that to the level of development indicated by California's coastal policies is presented along with a discussion of methods for applying the geographically specific policies. Methods for analyzing existing and potential capacities of water supply and wastewater systems and a process for allocation of system capacity consistent with the policies are examined. The process for analyzing existing transportation facilities capacity is outlined and a means of allocating remaining capacity between recreationists and community residents is described. The development of alternative land-use plans consistent with coastal policies is also studied. The concluding chapter presents a process for evaluating the environmental, economic, social, public service, and access impacts of local coastal plans. This reflects the policies contained in the California Coastal Act of 1976. Data and information requirements are included in appendixes. (FT)

Descriptors: Coastal zones; California Coast; Regional planning; Resource management; Development; State regulations; Environmental impact; Economics; State policies; Conservation; Water supplies; Transportation; Wastewater disposal
Identifiers: program preparation; California Coastal Act-1976; Half Moon Bay; collaborative planning; land-use plans; access impacts

79-02102
Collaborative land-use planning for the coastal zone: Vol. I: A process for local program development.
Dickert, T.; Sorensen, J.
Univ. of California, Inst. of Urban and Regional Development, Berkeley, CA 94720
CALIFORNIA. Institute of Marine Resources. IMR Reference Mar. 978 Coden: CIMRAL 140 pp
illus. refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
The monograph reports the last 3 yr of research aimed at developing methods for managing the impact of coastal development, and evaluating the collaborative planning process as mandated by the California Coastal Act of 1976. The description of a process for plan development draws upon the Half Moon Bay case study, case studies conducted by the Commission, the authors' research on methods for cumulative impact assessment, and a review of the implementation of the collaborative planning process in several other coastal states. The volume covers various issues surrounding the local plan development process, the rationale for collaborative planning, the procedural steps in California's collaborative approach, a means of relating subregional and local coastal planning, and an alternative agenda for coastal planning in California. (FT)
Descriptors: Coastal resources; Resource management; Conservation; Development; California; State regulations; Legislation; Environmental impact; Regional planning; State policies
Identifiers: land-use planning; Half Moon Bay; California Coastal Act of 1976; collaborative planning

79-02401
Flood insurance: A case study of a federal land-use program in the Louisiana coastal zone.
Emmer, R. E.
Coastal Environments, Inc., 1260 Main St., Baton Rouge, LA 70802
GEOSCIENCE AND MAN 18, 299-304, Dec. 30, 1977 Coden: GSCMA2
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Most research in the coastal zone either studies the basic physical and cultural environments or formulates plans for coastal zone management. A neglected research program is the evaluation of existing federal and state policies to determine if implementation at the local level is achieving the goals conceived at legislative inception. The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (PL 90-448) is designed to help victims of flood damage restore their homes and businesses and to minimize the risk of further flood losses through land-use regulations of flood-prone areas. The first objective of insuring property is being achieved in Cameron Parish (County), Louisiana-by July, 1976, 1,593 flood insurance policies had been issued. However, the land-use controls, the essence of the program, are being evaded. Construction of dwellings continues in flood-prone areas in a manner that does not appear to comply with federal guidelines for reducing flood losses. (AM)
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Insurance; Federal policies; State policies; Environmental management; Louisiana Coast; Waterflooding; Storm damages; Legislation; Federal regulations
Identifiers: National Flood Insurance Act-1968; flood-prone areas; flood losses; federal land-use programs

79-02399
Legal aspects of coastal zone research.
Midboe, K. D.
Merchant Marine and Fisheries Commission, Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Navigation, 1337 Longworth House Office Bldg, Wash., DC 20515
GEOSCIENCE AND MAN 18, 291-294, Dec. 30, 1977 Coden: GSCMA2
refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
The federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) of 1972 created a national program to encourage and assist states, through grants-in-aid, to develop and implement comprehensive coastal zone management programs. The success of such programs will require ready access to research and information upon which a coastal zone manager can base sound management decisions. Although the primary aim of the federal act is to establish a management process, and not to engage in long-term research, it does envision a research component to an approved management program. The act also authorizes the acquisition, development, and operation of estuarine sanctuaries to act as natural field laboratories for gathering data and making studies of the natural and human processes occurring within estuaries of the coastal zone. The general research needs of a management program and the specific issues involved in creating an estuarine sanctuary under the CZMA are discussed. (AM)
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Resource management; Coastal resources; Legislation; Federal regulations; State programs; Estuaries; Environmental protection; Environmental management; US
Identifiers: Coastal Zone Management Act-1972; sanctuaries

79-02383
Economic value of natural coastal wetlands: A critique.
Shabman, L. A.; Batie, S. S.
Virginia Polytechnic Inst., Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Blacksburg, VA 24061
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND LAW 4(3), 231-247, 1978 Coden: CZMJBF
refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Recent estimates of the economic value of natural wetlands have had considerable impact on analyses and discussions of public policies concerning natural wetlands management. However, these economic value estimates are neither conceptually nor empirically correct. First, these workers failed to recognize the nature of the process by which economic values are determined and made an illegitimate marriage of the principles of systems ecology and economic theory. Second, where application of the proper economic principles was attempted, the calculations resulted in economic value estimates that are probably in error. (AM)
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Wetlands; Economics; Coastal resources; Public concern; Resource management; Ecology
Identifiers: economic value; systems ecology; economic theory

79-02381
Coastal planning in California: A progress report.
Scott, S.
Univ. of California, Inst. of Governmental Studies, Berkeley, CA 94720
CALIFORNIA. UNIVERSITY. INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL STUDIES. PUBLIC AFFAIRS REPORT 19(3-4), 1-13, June-Aug. 1978
refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
After briefly looking at the federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) of 1972 for effects on states, California's problems and accomplishments under 1972's Proposition 20 and its successor, the 1976 coastal law, are examined. Proposition 20 established, and the 1976 bill presently continues, 1 state and 6 regional commissions to oversee local land-use powers affecting the coastal environment. Local governments are giving up some control over land-use decisions, improving or initiating technical planning processes, and hiring or upgrading staff and consultants. Problems of lack of communication and understanding between levels and agencies, lack of guidance and authority from regional commissions, expectations of too elaborate and expensive programs, and conflicts of legalistic vs. persuasive attitudes are discussed. The Agua Hedionda case-the first land-use plan submitted-allayed local governments' fears of extreme specificity by permitting partial certification either of geography or policies of a plan. The Commissions are to concentrate on major state and regional policies and goals and leave local government the flexibility of site details and policies. In 1977 K7,700 applications for permits were processed and K95% of these approved by the 6 regional commissions, though a "substantial" number had conditions or modifications. Other topics discussed are complaints about permit processes, private sector cooperation and acceptance, public participation, acquisition and implementation, federal funding, coastal water and seaward-side issues, and the public's interest vs. property owners' interests. The laws have apparently provided guidance so far and are setting precedents for new federal, state, and local partnerships. (FT)
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Environmental management; Federal regulations; State regulations; California; Federal programs; State programs; Jurisdiction; Regional planning; Development; Public concern; Regional regulations; Legislation
Identifiers: Coastal Zone Management Act-1972; intergovernmental cooperation

79-02379

Linkages between the economy and the environment of the coastal zone of Mississippi: Pt. 1: Input-output model.

Nissan, E.; Daniel, D.; Williams, D. C., Jr.; Green, T.
Univ. of Southern Mississippi, College of Business Administration, Bureau of Business Research, Hattiesburg, MS 39401

MISSISSIPPI-ALABAMA SEA GRANT CONSORTIUM. PUBLICATION. MASGP-78-017 Mar. 1978 122 pp
illus. numerous refs.

No abs.

Languages: ENGLISH

A 3-phase study linking economic activities with respective environmental impacts is to be used for decision making in the 3 rapidly growing Mississippi coastal counties of Jackson, Harrison, and Hancock. This 1st phase input-output model describes the overall economic activity of a particular region. The model is arranged with 29 endogenous sectors. It shows the amounts of the commodities or services a sector produces that are actually absorbed by all other sectors in the region. It can also show the types of goods and services and their amounts which a particular sector receives from all the other sectors. The year 1972 was selected as the base year because secondary data on the county level were more practically available than for any other recent year. The input-output model consists of 3 basic parts-the transactions matrix, the technical coefficients matrix, and the interdependence matrix. Both theoretical and actual results of the model are described. The 2nd and 3rd phases of this study are not included here. The 2nd phase trys to identify the individual waste residuals from the producing sectors of the regional economy, and the 3rd relates the economic activities and the environment, ultimately translating the physical impacts upon the environment into monetary costs. (FT)

Descriptors: Coastal zones; Environmental impact; Costs; Economics; Mississippi Coast; Coastal resources; Regional planning; Mathematical models
Identifiers: input-output model; Jackson, Harrison, and Hancock counties

79-02378

The planning and management of California's coastal resources.

Anonymous.

LOS ANGELES. UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. SEA GRANT PROGRAM. ANNUAL REPORT 1976-77 (1978?) 76 pp
illus. no refs.

No abs.

Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT

This report summarizes the 8th year of participation of Univ. of Southern California (USC) in the National Sea Grant Program. The program calls for rational development of the nation's coastal, marine, and Great Lake's resources-development; that balances maximum social and economic use with good management and conservation practices. USC undertook 19 projects-10 of which were research projects. They were divided into 5 substantive areas: resource development; coastal zone management; marine environmental quality; marine advisory services; and marine education and training. (FT)

Descriptors: Federal programs; Coastal zones; Marine resources; Coastal resources; Education; Conservation; Development; Environmental management; Economics; Environmental protection
Identifiers: Univ. of Southern California; Sea Grant

79-02377

Laws passed during the 1977 session of the Mississippi legislature affecting coastal resource management, use and protection.

Univ. of Mississippi Law Center
University, MS 38677

MISSISSIPPI-ALABAMA SEA GRANT CONSORTIUM. PUBLICATION. MASGP-78-012 1977 14 pp
no refs.

No abs.

Languages: ENGLISH

An analysis was made of those laws passed that would affect the use, development, and protection of marine resources. Excluded are laws dealing with the coastal zone area but without direct or indirect effect on marine resources. Chapters deal with living resources-game and fish; mineral and nonliving resources; industrial and agricultural resources; recreation; and environmental control. (FT)

Descriptors: Coastal resources; Legislation; Mississippi; State regulations; Coastal zones; Resource management; Fish; Environmental protection; Marine resources; Mineral resources; Recreation
Identifiers: industrial resources

79-02376
Land-use research, one approach to coastal settlement analysis.
Davis, D. W.; Detro, R. A.
Nicholls State Univ., Earth Science Dept., Thibodaux, LA 70301
GEOSCIENCE AND MAN 18, 311-320, Dec. 30, 1977 Coden: GSCMA2
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER

In assessing the evolution of Louisiana's coastal settlement patterns, township plats and historic maps, coupled with field work, provided a profile of the occupance morphology. Contemporary land-use and computer-based hectarage information identified and confirmed the areal extent of present strip and clustered settlements. Some 14 linear strips were identified. To appraise their regional economic structure, telephone directories and the state's employment security records were consulted. Prior to World War II, the alluvial wetlands supported K350 settlements: based on dominant economic activity, they were classified as agricultural, fishing, petroleum, and trapping. The principal watercourses have continued to attract community development. Population within the strips increased during periods of mass out-migration from the isolated marsh communities. Also, the region's extractive industries have attracted a significant number of immigrants from outside the area. Today, the land-use maps reveal that the inhabitants are agglomerated in 21,740.8 ha of land, classified as strip and clustered settlement. Three areas dominate: the Mississippi River, S of New Orleans, 28.6%; Bayou Lafourche, 18.6%; and Franklin, 11.3%, accounting for K50% of this hectarage. Concomitant with settlement compaction, hydrocarbons were being discovered offshore, which demanded enlarged onshore facilities and increased logistic support functions. Collectively, oil and gas extraction and water transportation businesses employ 23% of the labor force. When added to the traditional fishing activities, one out of every 3 jobs is in one of these categories. South Louisiana's land-use patterns are a product of the limited arable land associated with the natural levees. To develop the region's hydrocarbons has required an extensive array of businesses that, because of environmental restraints, have been attracted to the region's "high" ground. Settlement morphology remains linear in form, as in colonial days. (AM)

Descriptors: Coastal zones; Louisiana Coast; Settlement; Man ; Environmental management; Morphology; Industries; Economics
Identifiers: settlement patterns; coastal land uses

79-02374
The sociological perspective and approach in coastal zone research.
Bertrand, A. L.
Louisiana State Univ., Dept. of Sociology, Baton Rouge, LA 70803
GEOSCIENCE AND MAN 18, 285-289, Dec. 30, 1977 Coden: GSCMA2
refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER

The overriding sociological notion in conceptualizing a coastal zone research problem is identified as the impact that man's invasion of a natural environment has on the environment and on man himself. The following specific aspects of the sociological perspective are elaborated: the understanding that man selectively utilizes and exploits natural resources; the understanding that man's behavior assumes a particular order in a particular environmental setting; the understanding that programs of social change mean the deliberate altering of ways of behavior; and the understanding that distinct patterns of behavior characterize subpopulations within a total society or region. All of the above patterns are unique in coastal zone cultures. Sociologists employ 2 basic types of methodological approaches-the macro approach, which is in order when large population groupings are to be studied; and the micro approach, which is in order when studies are directed toward component parts of large populations. In each case, the focus of research attention can vary from sociodemographic to sociocultural data, and data collection techniques can range from direct questioning to observation or the use of secondary sources. (AM)

Descriptors: Coastal zones; Environmental impact; Man; Behavior
Identifiers: sociology; coastal zone cultures

79-02371
Cartographic analysis of coastal change: Natural and urban.
Chardon, R.
Louisiana State Univ., Dept. of Geography and Anthropology, Baton Rouge, LA 70803
GEOSCIENCE AND MAN 18, 257-267, Dec. 30, 1977 Coden: GSCMA2
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
The utility of properly evaluated cartographic materials and sources in coastal research is demonstrated by 2 examples, both in the northern Biscayne Bay area of southeastern Florida. In the 1st case, examination of historical maps indicates that Norris Cut, a tidal inlet that exists today S of Miami Beach, was created between A.D. 1829 and 1838. In this example, historical maps provide more accurate indexes for dating coastal change than do other known techniques. The 2nd example indicates that cartographic comparisons can furnish a rapid and relatively accurate picture of the geographic extent of dredge and fill modifications in an urbanized coastal area. U.S. coastal charts drawn in 1887 and 1974 provide the bases for a map showing most of the areas dredged and filled in northern Biscayne Bay between those 2 yr. While the value of the resultant map is lessened by the limited concept of "coastline" indicated on most coastal charts, the map provides a method of delineating those major areas of open water that have been dredged and filled, and of showing that j20% of upper Biscayne Bay was filled and an additional 20% dredged significantly, between 1887 and 1974. (AM)
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Maps; Cartography; Dredging; Historical reviews; US; Biscayne Bay; Florida Coast; Atlantic Ocean West
Identifiers: dredging and filling operations 1887-1974; Norris Cut

79-02367
A hierarchical approach to satellite inventories of coastal zone environments.
Weisblatt, E.
Lockheed Electronics Co., Houston, TX 77058
GEOSCIENCE AND MAN 18, 215-227, Dec. 30, 1977 Coden: GSCMA2
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
New techniques of multispectral satellite remote sensing and pattern recognition computations greatly enhance the rapidity of survey and mapping capabilities. Applications of this capability in the coastal zone was being studied at NASA/JSC (Houston, Texas) in the Regional Applications Project. Results of recent work at NASA/JSC in evaluation of classification results shed considerable light on environmental factors that control class discrimination. When LANDSAT spectral data, selected from a study site along the central Texas Gulf Coast, were submitted to a numerical hierarchical analytical technique (program H-GROUP), environmental trends were observed in spectral class discrimination. Change in environment tended to correspond to familiar natural ecological gradients such as transitions from bare soils or beach to densely vegetated surfaces, wet areas to dry areas, or grass-covered areas to tree-covered areas. The recognition of controlling environmental factors gave rise to the development of a classification hierarchy that attempts to integrate spectral and environmental designations. The hierarchy was under investigation for its application potential in Texas coastal zone inventories. (AM)
Descriptors: Satellites; Remote sensors; Remote sensing; Photomapping; Coastal zones; Texas Coast; Environmental surveillance; Gulf Coast
Identifiers: LANDSAT; NASA-JSC; pattern recognition

79-02366
Advanced concepts in the dynamics of coastal environments.
Pike, R. W.; Wilkins, B., Jr.; Apte, A. J.; et al.
Louisiana State Univ., Dept. of Chemical Engineering, Baton Rouge, LA 70803
GEOSCIENCE AND MAN 18, 179-190, Dec. 30, 1977 Coden: GSCMA2
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Recent approaches to analysis of the dynamics of coastal environments involve application of the conservation laws of transport phenomena, the laws of thermodynamics, and the principles of kinetics. These concepts have been applied to the Barataria Bay estuary to describe physical and biological dynamics, biological energy flow and stability of important biological species. Application of these concepts required computer solutions of differential equations. The resultant quantitative descriptions of the system are helpful in creating simulations of the ecosystem to examine resource management strategies. Linear programming has been used to predict the optimal biological energy flow in the Barataria Bay ecosystem, and advanced control theory has been applied to examine the ecosystem stability. The results of applying such concepts provide a promising approach to accurate assessment of man's long-term impact on the coastal environment. (AM)
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Estuaries; Estuarine zones; Louisiana Coast; Hydrodynamics; Physical oceanography; Thermodynamics; Biology; Gulf Coast; Ecosystems; Kinetics; Environmental impact; Man
Identifiers: Barataria Bay

79-02365
Chemical and biological redox systems affecting nutrient availability in the coastal wetlands.
Patrick, W. H., Jr.; Delaune, R. D.
Louisiana State Univ., Center for Wetland Resources, Baton Rouge, LA 70803
GEOSCIENCE AND MAN 18, 131-137, Dec. 30, 1977 Coden: GSCMA2
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Chemical and microbiological oxidation-reduction (redox) processes influence plant rhizosphere conditions and the availability of plant nutrients in the salt-water marsh. The lack of deficiency of O2 results in the predominance of reduction processes that create an anaerobic plant root zone. In the root zone, reduced forms of Fe, Mn, N, and P predominate. Organic matter decomposition is not as rapid nor as complete as under aerated conditions, and organic acids and other toxic organic substances are present. The marsh plant has a specialized gas transport system that enables it to obtain atmospheric O2 internally. The adaptability of a plant species to such an environment is determined by its ability to tolerate or neutralize toxic conditions brought on by anaerobic conditions, as well as by additional restraints such as salinity and temperature. The availability of the more important plant nutrients is greatly influenced by redox processes. Nitrogen and P reactions and availability are affected by reducing conditions. Nitrogen is generally less available because of the greater likelihood of denitrification losses. Phosphorus is generally more available under anaerobic conditions than under aerobic conditions. Field and laboratory experiments are described to illustrate N and P reactions in marsh soils. (AM)
Descriptors: Wetlands; Coastal zones; Nutrients; Chemical oxidation; Biological oxidation; Redox; Seawater chemistry; Nutrients; Marsh plants; Anaerobes; Nitrogen; Sulfur; Adaptation; Toxicity
Identifiers: anaerobic root zones

79-02269
The response of the legal system to technological innovation in aquaculture: A comparative study of mariculture legislation in California, Florida and Maine.
Owen, S.
MIT, Center for Policy Alternatives, Cambridge, MA 02139
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND LAW 4(3), 269-297, 1978 Coden: CZMJBF
refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Salt-water aquiculture (mariculture) legislation in California, Florida, and Maine is examined, as illustrative of 1 generic response of the law to aquicultural innovation. The legislation studied represents a flexible approach which would accommodate new technologies. Analysis of specific provisions of the 3 laws indicates the complexity of the issues involved and a variety of mechanisms selected for regulating mariculture, and identifies different state priorities and goals. Whereas broadly drafted legislation exemplified by the statutes under study is more likely to accommodate new mariculture technologies than piecemeal legislation, there are several complex issues that must be identified and resolved to achieve the desired results. The failure of each of the states to respond fully to the broad range of issues involved may inhibit aquicultural innovation or unduly restrict nonaquicultural uses of the coastal zone. (AM)
Descriptors: Aquiculture; Mariculture; California; Florida; Maine; Management; Legislation; Coastal zones; Legal aspects
Identifiers: aquiculture innovation

79-02267
UNCLOS gains momentum.
Kimball, L.
Wash., DC
Third United Nations conference on the law of the sea: 7th session Geneva, Switz. Mar. 28-May 19, 1978
MARINE POLICY 2(4), 334-337, Oct. 1978 Coden: MAPODG
no refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Descriptors: International agencies; Law of the Sea; Conferences; Marine resources; Offshore exploration; Offshore exploitation; International policies; Coastal zones
Identifiers: UN; UNCLOS III; Third UN Law of the Sea Conference; exclusive economic zone; EEZ; delimitation of maritime boundaries; coastal states

79-02171
Australia fisheries: Multi-species potential in round-coast exploitation.
Anonymous.
WORLD FISHING 27(8), 47-52, Aug. 1978 Coden: WOFIAH
illus. no refs.
Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Australia produces only j0.001% of the world annual fish catch-not generally having regular fishing grounds as do the temperate waters in the Northern Hemisphere-but having a relatively high value at $A200,000,000 in 1976-77 owing to the high proportion of crustaceans and mollusks. Some $A135,000,000 of edible marine products were exported. Of K2,000 species of fish in Australian waters, J10% are commercially usable. Principal export catches are of high-value rock lobsters (in 1976-77, 13,000 tons worth $A50,000,000 going largely to the U.S.), prawns ($A53,000,000 going mainly to Japan), abalone, and scallops. Australia has j9,000 commercial fishing vessels; 70% of them are J9 m and only 2% K21 m long; employing j18,000 fishermen. About 75% of the j150 land-based fish processing plants are in rural areas and employ casual labor; only 20% of the plants process K1,000 TPY. Shellfish catching is largely for export; finned-fish catching (60,111 t in 1976-77) is principally for home consumption but meets only half the demand, imports for that year costing $A109,000,000. Total catches grew an average 11%/yr in the last 10 yr. Most local fishing was, as of Aug. 1978, within the 12-mi zone on the continental shelf. Any heavy exploitation has been done by foreign expeditionary fleets. About 70% of total potential catches are off the continental shelf in the ne.. 200-mi zone. Problems of limited pelagic fishing experience, limited species shoals, and foreign interests are discussed. Most promising increases are for northern bluefin tuna, skipjack tuna and yellowfin. Other nations under Australian regulations take up surpluses. (FT)
Descriptors: Australia; Coastal zones; Fishing grounds; Fisheries resources; Fishing industry; Exploitation; Fishing vessels; Crustacea; Fish catches; Catch statistics; Continental shelves; Imports; Exports; Fish marketing; Fishing zones
Identifiers: fishing potential; 12-mi zone; 200-mi zone

79-02125
Impact of offshore oil and gas development on the coastal zone: Reforming the impact assessment process.
Mitchell, J. K.
Rutgers Univ., Cook College, Dept. of Environmental Resources, New Brunswick, NJ 08903
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND LAW 4(3), 299-327, 1978 Coden: CZMJBF
illus. numerous refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
The federal Environmental Impact Statement process affords local decision makers and coastal zone residents a rare opportunity to analyze the comprehensive range of land-use and environmental issues that may arise from OCS hydrocarbon development, while there is still time to formulate effective management strategies. As exemplified by the lease sale 40 statements, present onshore impact assessment procedures are sufficiently flawed to seriously compromise this goal. Critical deficiencies include failure to emphasize onshore impacts; insensitivity to spatial variations of impact; neglect of available data; rigid, unsupported assumptions; and preoccupation with short-term effects to the exclusion of more significant and dependent long-term consequences. Suggested reforms include preparation of separate exploration and development impact statements; establishment of special Council on Environmental Quality review procedures; modification of the judicial review process; and provision of additional support to local onshore OCS impact areas. (AM)
Descriptors: Oil and gas operations; Environmental impact; Federal policies; Federal regulations; Development; Resource management; Offshore operations
Identifiers: OCS; Environmental Impact Statement; land-use issues

79-01949
A comparative synoptic climatic baseline for coastal Louisiana.
Muller, R. A.; Wax, C. L.
Louisiana State Univ., Dept. of Geography and Anthropology, Baton Rouge, LA 70803
GEOSCIENCE AND MAN 18, 121-129, Dec. 30, 1977 Coden: GSCMA2
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER

On the basis of daily surface weather maps of the U.S., standard climatological observations at 1st-order weather stations at New Orleans and Lake Charles, Louisiana, have been organized into 8 all-inclusive synoptic weather types (Pacific high, continental high, frontal overrunning, coastal return, gulf return, frontal gulf return, gulf high, and gulf tropical disturbances) and into synoptic calendars on a 3-hourly basis for 1971-74. The data have been reorganized into tables representing monthly frequencies of weather types, mean properties at 0600 and 1500 hr CST, and relationships to precipitation. The climatic calendar and associated climatic properties by weather types represent climatic baselines useful for evaluation of responses of environmental and biological processes and interactions to atmospheric weather. This paper focuses on a comparative analysis of baseline data for New Orleans and Lake Charles, near the eastern and western limits of coastal Louisiana. The data are analyzed in terms of responses to dynamic northern-hemispheric circulation patterns, as well as to superimposed micro- and meso-scale geographical influences. Thermal gradients within the coastal zone, and consequences in terms of freeze frequencies, are also illustrated by synoptic weather types. (AM, FT)

Descriptors: Coastal zones; Louisiana Coast; Climatology; Weather; Weather observations; Atmospheric circulation; Maps; Weather stations; Gulf Coast; Precipitation; Temperature data; Wind data
Identifiers: climatic calendar; New Orleans; Lake Charles; synoptic weather types; environmental climatic baselines

79-01947
Boundary-layer meteorological research in the coastal zone.
Hsu, S. A.
Louisiana State Univ., Coastal Studies Inst., Baton Rouge, LA 70803
GEOSCIENCE AND MAN 18, 99-111, Dec. 30, 1977 Coden: GSCMA2
illus. numerous refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER

The atmospheric boundary layer is that region of the atmosphere which is directly affected by friction caused by interaction with the earth's surface. Because of the discontinuity in surface roughness at the sea-land interface, the airflow must constantly readjust to new sets of boundary conditions. Associated with this readjustment are other parameters such as temperature, humidity, and aerosol distribution. Some boundary-layer meteorological studies in the coastal zone, involving small-scale air-sea-land interactions are presented. Special emphasis is given to recently developed research techniques and their application to other disciplines. The topics discussed are: an air-sea interaction approach establishing parameters of the momentum flux at the air-sea interface-a dynamic roughness equation implicitly incorporating the effects of wave steepness, relative water depth, and wind duration and fetch was derived; a dynamical approach to eolian sand transport estimation-a formula based on the concept of Froude number scaling in estimating rates of sand transport by the wind was derived; a meteorological-geochemical approach to evaluating transport of aerosols in the coastal zone-experiments measuring the vertical distribution of sea salt in the atmospheric boundary layer over beaches were conducted, and a model was developed to explain the distribution of aerosols; and an aerodynamic approach to measuring the wind field in the region of coastal sand dunes and ice ridges-a basic flow model based on field and laboratory experiments was designed for the study of the structure of airflow modification over selected coastal topographies to further understanding of low-altitude atmospheric dispersion characteristics in the coastal zone. (AM)

Descriptors: Coastal zones; Meteorology; Atmospheric boundary layers; Air-water interface; Land-sea interface; Atmosphere-ocean system; Aerosols; Wind fields; Sand dunes; Wind flow; Surface roughness; Geochemistry; Ice
Identifiers: eolian sand transport; ice ridges; aerosol transport

79-01801
URI Sea Grant Program publications catalogue.
Anonymous.
RHODE ISLAND. UNIVERSITY. MARINE MEMORANDUM SERIES 49 60 pp
no refs.
No abs. (Available from URI Marine Advisory Service, Publications Unit, Univ. of Rhode Island, Narragansett Bay Campus, Narragansett, RI 02882)
Languages: ENGLISH
This catalog provides titles, subject matter, and availability of marine publications originating with the Sea Grant Program. The contents of each publication are summarized and the degree to which the articles are technical, semitechnical, semipopular, or understandable to the lay person is indicated. Contents include aquiculture, marine biology, biomedicinals and extracts, coastal zone management, commercial fisheries, marine economics, education, marine systems analysis, ocean engineering, ocean law, marine pathology, marine pollution, marine recreation/coastal utilization, scuba safety, seafood science, and marine sociology. (FT)
Descriptors: Aquiculture; Biology; Biomedicine; Coastal zones; Resource management; Commercial fisheries; Economics; Education; Marine pollution; Cytopathology; Legislation; Scuba diving; Seafoods; Ocean engineering; Mathematical models
Identifiers: abstracts only; Sea Grant publications; University of Rhode Island

79-01184
Canadian surveillance satellite program and integrated ocean information systems.
Morley, L. W.; McQuillan, A. K.; Clough, D. J.
Canada Centre for Remote Sensing
Vol. 2 pp. 703-714
illus. refs.
79-01104 Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Feasibility studies; Remote sensing; Environmental surveillance; Coastal zones; Fisheries; Continental shelves; Satellite data; Canada Coast; Data processing
Identifiers: Canadian Surveillance Satellite Program; SURSAT

79-01183
Coastal bathymetric and charting digital data base.
Lawrence, C. B.
NOAA
Vol. 2 pp. 695-702
illus. refs.
79-01104 Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Bathymetric data; Coastal zones; Bottom surveys; Digital data; Data collections; US Coast; Hydrographic data; Coastal waters
Identifiers: bottom data; charting data; NOAA

79-00999
Enforcement of fishery regulations: Problems in coastal and international control.
Cardoso, J C. E.
Dept. of State for Fisheries, Fisheries Administration, Ave. 24th de Julho 80, Lisbon, Port.
pp. 142-150
refs.
79-00996 Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Descriptors: Fisheries management; Coastal zones; Regional regulations; Government regulations; International agencies; Atlantic Ocean Northeast; European waters; Canada Coast; Law of the Sea; Fisheries legislation
Identifiers: enforcement procedures; ICNAF; North-East Atlantic Fisheries Convention; UN Conference on the Law of the Sea

79-00969
Management in coastal wetlands.
Stout, J. P.
Univ. of South Alabama, Dauphin Island Sea Lab., Dauphin Island, AL 36528
pp. 28-32
refs.
79-00964 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Wetlands; US East Coast; Coastal resources; Ecosystems; Federal agencies; Legislation; Environmental conditions; Environmental protection; Ecology; Sea grasses; Gulf Coast; Resource management; State programs; Environmental conditions
Identifiers: ACE

79-00968
Environmental considerations in coastal zone management.
Horne, V.
Fairhope, AL 36532
pp. 24-27
refs.
79-00964 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Environmental management; US; Environmental conditions; Coastal resources; Ecology; Legislation; Federal agencies; Environmental protection
Identifiers: EPA; ACE

79-00967
Coastal zone management-a utility viewpoint.
Dunlop, D. D.
Utility Fuel Services, Miami, FL
pp. 18-23,
illus. no refs.
79-00964 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Resource management; Environmental management; US; Florida; Electric power plants; Federal regulations; macrobrachium; Mariculture; Coastal resources; Legislation
Identifiers: a utility viewpoint; Turkey Point facility; Fort Lauderdale; U.S. Coastal Zone Management Act-1972; M. rosenbergii

79-00966
The role of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the coastal zone.
McIntyre, K. E.
ACE, South Atlantic Div., Atlanta, GA 30303
pp. 14-17
no refs.
79-00964 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Environmental management; Resource management; Federal agencies; Gulf Coast; Waterways; Navigable waters; US Coast; Coastal resources
Identifiers: ACE; South Atlantic Div ; Wetlands Protection Program; Dredged Material Research Program

79-00965
An overview of the Coastal Zone Management Program in the United States.
Stewart, H. B., Jr.
NOAA, Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Labs., 15 Rickenbacker Causeway, Miami, FL 33149
pp. 7-13
refs.
79-00964 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Environmental management; Coastal resources; Resource management; US; Historical reviews ; Pollution control; Pollution prevention; State programs; Marine pollution; Beaches; Federal regulations; Florida; Federal agencies; Legislation
Identifiers: U.S. Coastal Zone Management Program; ACE; U.S. Coastal Zone Management Act-1972

79-00964

Thirtieth annual Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute and the conference on development of small-scale fisheries in the Caribbean: Proceedings.

Higman, J. B.Williams, F.Roedel, P. M.

Cartagena, Colombia Nov. 1977

Sept. 1978 252 pp.

Publ: Miami, Fla. Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute

Illus. refs. for various papers

Abs.

Languages: ENGLISH

Doc Type: CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

The institute is sponsored by the Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science of the University of Miami. At the 30th annual meeting the status of various fisheries of the Caribbean was discussed and progress in current research was reported. Special attention was given to the needs of Caribbean fisheries. A coastal zone management session and a Caribbean fisheries session were held prior to the 2-d conference on small-scale fisheries in the Caribbean. Papers from the 2 sessions are presented. Reports given in English at the conference include the following topics: successes and failures of the fishing cooperatives of Belize; small-scale fisheries in Brazil; case histories of fisheries development in Trinidad and Tobago; the biological and technological basis for further development of artisanal fisheries in the Caribbean; a demand analysis and its implication for fisheries development; processing, distribution, and marketing constraints in small-scale fisheries development; small-scale fisheries management and administration; financial assistance to small-scale fisheries in the Commonwealth Caribbean Countries; and technical assistance to small-scale fisheries in the Western Central Atlantic through the UNDP/FAO WECAF project. Also included in English are reports on the following topics: the evaluation team on resources and harvesting; the evaluation team on demand factors; the evaluation team on processing, distribution, and marketing; the evaluation team on administration and management; the evaluation team on education and training; and the evaluation team on financial and technical assistance. Three papers are presented in Spanish with English summaries. (FP)

Descriptors: Conferences; Coastal zones; Caribbean Sea; Commercial fisheries; Fisheries management; Nicaragua; Honduras; International agencies; Economics; Tobago; Brazil; Trinidad; Education; Markets; Training

Identifiers: proceedings; small-scale fisheries; Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute; Conference on Development of Small-scale Fisheries in the Caribbean; 1977; Belize; UNDP/WECAF project; coastal zone management

79-00882

Lynn Harbor: Planning for coastal development.

Rosenbaum, L. T.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. SEA GRANT PROJECT OFFICE REPORT May 1978 Coden: RMSPD3 280 pp

Illus. refs.

No abs. (Available from: MIT, Sea Grant Information Center, Room E38-306, 77 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02139)

Languages: ENGLISH

Doc Type: REPORT

One of a series of studies made by a group of faculty and students at MIT under the auspices of the NOAA of Sea Grant is presented. The study of Lynn Harbor was begun in Jan. 1976 and completed in June 1977. The report summarizes the information collected, analyzes it, assesses development potential, and makes policy proposals for harbor development. Lynn Harbor, a natural harbor, lies NE of Boston, 10 mi by land and 14 mi by sea. It is 3 mi long N and S and 11/2 mi wide E and W. Lynn-once a thriving center for North Shore commerce, industry, and residence-suffers from a loss of population and jobs, a shrinking economic base, and physical deterioration. Unless a diligent and coordinated work program is begun, there will be no improvement of the nonuse and disrepair of Lynn Harbor. Lynn officials must generate public support and enthusiasm for harbor and city improvement. City agencies should catalog information and design a set of policies for harbor development. Lynn should seek financial, technical, and legislative assistance from the Massachusetts Office of Coastal Zone Management. The development of a marina would provide Lynn with a focus for harbor development. These major tasks and related efforts should be carried out if the objectives are to be achieved. (FP)

Descriptors: Harbors; Massachusetts Coast; Development; Coastal zones; Environmental management; Economics; Federal programs; Public concern

Identifiers: Lynn Harbor; city improvement; harbor development; city policies

79-00868
A note on the relation of size to ecological value of some wetlands.
Gucinski, H.
Anne Arundel Community College, Ocean Engineering Technology, 101 College Pkwy., Arnold, MD 21012
ESTUARIES 1(3), 151-156, Sept. 1978 Coden: ESTUDO
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Marshes located on the Mayo Peninsula between the South and Rhode rivers, Maryland, were measured to determine acreage per tract, total upland and seaward edge lengths. For these marshes, 54% of the total area is associated with tracts of 05 acres. Of total upland edge length, 68% is along tracts 05 acres, while 72% of seaward edge length is associated with these smaller tracts. Comparison of edge length to area ratios shows that tracts N1 acre have significantly higher edge length than tracts 05 acres. This should be extrapolated to other geographic regions with care. The findings indicate that regulatory agencies should revise wetland management principles to include greater protection and enhanced survival of small tracts. (AM)
Descriptors: Maryland Coast; Coastal resources; Resource management; Wetlands; Marshes; Coastal protection; Coastal zones
Identifiers: Mayo Peninsula

79-00773
Fisheries and the Law of the Sea: A common heritage approach.
Kent, G.
Univ. of Hawaii at Manoa, Dept. of Political Science, Porteus 640, 2424 Maile Way, Honolulu, HI 96822
OCEAN MANAGEMENT 4(1), 1-20, Sept. 1978 Coden: OCMGBB
refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Despite the intensifying difficulties in fisheries production, distribution, and conservation, the proposals embodied in the Revised Single Negotiating Text do not begin to meet the needs for the management of fisheries on a global scale. The 200-mi economic zones in which coastal states would have jurisdiction over fishing would help to create a kind of orderliness, but these zones would fail to meet the problems of achieving efficient production, of obtaining equitable distribution of the benefits from fishing, and of assuring that fisheries operations are ecologically sound. The economic zone concept fails to meet these problems at their source. The structural character of these problems requires that the old, anarchic principle of the freedom to fish be replaced with a system of positive management. The common heritage principle, formulated primarily in reference to seabed resources, could be broadened to provide the needed conceptual foundation. Positive management based on common heritage principles can provide the basis for reconciling private and public values in resource management, whether within or beyond national jurisdictions. (AM)
Descriptors: Fisheries management; Fishing zones; Coastal zones; Jurisdiction; Law of the Sea; Resource management; Regional planning; Fisheries resources
Identifiers: Revised Single Negotiating Text

79-00654
Application of an oil spill vulnerability index to the shoreline of lower Cook Inlet, Alaska.
Michel, J.; Hayes, M. O.; Brown, P. J.
Univ. of South Carolina, Dept. of Geology, Coastal Research Div., Columbia, SC 29208
ENVIRONMENTAL GEOLOGY 2(2), 107-117, 1978 Coden: ENGEDC
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Offshore tracts in Alaska's lower Cook Inlet are scheduled to be opened soon for exploratory petroleum drilling. Because of the potential for oil spills resulting from this activity, a field study of the coastal zone was conducted in June 1976. A total of 1,216 km of shoreline was classified into 3 types: erosional (45%), neutral (38%), and depositional (17%). These were further subdivided into 16 subclasses on the basis of small-scale morphological features. This classification was used in conjunction with a vulnerability index of potential oil spill damage developed through study of 3 major oil spills to predict the longevity of oil in the different coastal environments of the inlet. On a scale from 1 to 10, 45% of the shoreline has low values of 1 to 4, which means that oil would be dispersed by natural processes within 06 mo after a spill on these coasts. Values from 4 to 6 were assigned to 13.4% of the shoreline, where oil residence time may be up to one year. A 6 to 10 rating was assigned to 41.5% of the shoreline, where oil contamination may remain for periods of 2-10 yr or possibly longer should no major clean-up procedures be initiated. The use of this type of vulnerability indexing is proposed; in conjunction with a biological susceptibility index and oil spill trajectory models, it would provide a rational basis for decision making concerning the location of on- and off-shore oil facilities and the design of oil spill contingency plans. (AM)
Descriptors: Alaska Coast; Cook Inlet; Oil spills; Petroleum; Shores; Morphology; Coastal zones
Identifiers: spill vulnerability index

79-00358
A study of Louisiana's major estuaries and adjacent offshore waters.
Barrett, B. B.; Merrell, J. L.; Morrison, T. P.; et al.
LOUISIANA. WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION. OYSTERS, WATER BOTTOMS AND SEAFOODS DIVISION. TECHNICAL BULLETIN 27 Apr. 1978 206 pp
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
Several of the major estuaries and adjacent offshore waters were sampled monthly from Oct. 1974 through Sept. 1976. In each of these 7 areas, 4 stations yielded samples that were analyzed in terms of physical properties, water chemistry, nekton, zooplankton, and chlorophyll a. When evident, correlations and interrelationships among the various parameters are provided along with tabular information on all measurements made during the study. Variability of the parameters sampled were primarily the result of one or more of the following factors: amount of freshwater introduction, season, and proximity to oceanic waters. (AM)
Descriptors: Estuaries; Seawater chemistry; Chlorophylls; Coastal zones; Zooplankton; Nekton; Physical oceanography; Plankton surveys; Louisiana Coast; Gulf of Mexico; Chlorophyll measurements; Seasonal variations; Plankton composition; Vertebrata; Biology
Identifiers: chlorophyll a

79-00333
Marine and coastal birds.
Howe, M. A.; Clapp, R. B.; Weske, J. S.
USFWS, National Fish and Wildlife Lab., Bird Section at Smithsonian Inst., National Museum of Natural History, Wash., DC 20560
MESA NEW YORK BIGHT ATLAS. MONOGRAPH 31 Sept. 1978 87 pp
illus. numerous refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
An overview of the bird inhabitants of the New York Bight region is presented with an emphasis on waterbirds that characteristically breed in the area. Historical population changes are generally summarized and related to the activities of man which have most affected the avifauna. General information is also given on habitat utilization and seasonal variation in patterns of occurrence. Effects of man on birds and birds on man are discussed, although they are not all treated in detail. The main focus is on those which historically have had the greatest impact and those which may be of consequence in the future. The effects of habitat change; of hunting and feather-gathering; of collisions by birds with airplanes and other objects; of environmental pollution by oil, heavy metal, and pesticides; and the role of birds as transmitters and reservoirs of disease are among the topics briefly covered. (AM)
Descriptors: Birds; Mammalia; New York Bight; Population dynamics; Population variations; Seasonal variations; Habitats ; Environmental conditions; Oil pollution; Coastal zones

78-09001
Role of the surf-zone habitat in the early life history of marine fishes.
Modde, T.; Ross, S. T.
Univ. of Southern Mississippi, Biology Dept., Hattiesburg, MS 39401
p. 27
78-08983 Abs. only
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Habitats; Fish; Life histories; Diurnal variations; Coastal zones; Species diversity; Population dynamics; Seasonal variations; Beach fauna; menticirrhus; Littoral zones; trachinotus; Gulf Coast; harengula; Barrier islands
Identifiers: surf zones; exposed beaches; M. littoralis; T. carolinus; H. jaguana; daily activity peaks

78-08772
The citizen's role in coastal planning.
Taylor, S.
Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL 32306
pp. 36-38
78-08760 Sum. only
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Conferences; Coastal zones; Public concern; Environmental management; Development; State policies
Identifiers: Coastal Zone Management Act-1972; coastal zone planning; citizen's role

78-08771
The quality of natural resource use.
Skelton, L. W.
Univ. of West Florida, Faculty of Political Science, Pensacola, FL 32504
pp. 34-35
78-08760 Sum. only
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Conferences; Coastal zones; Florida Coast; Coastal resources; Natural resources
Identifiers: quality of resource use; impact of resource use

78-08770
The energetics of coastal resource utilization.
Prest, K. W., Jr.
Environmental Licensing Group, Inc.
pp. 32-33
78-08760 Sum. only
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Conferences; Coastal zones; Florida Coast; Resource management; Coastal resources
Identifiers: coastal resource utilization strategy

78-08769
Domestic pollution-coastal zone areas.
Tennant, B. G.
Escambia County Health Dept., Environmental Health Services, Pensacola, FL
pp. 27-30
78-08760 Sum. only
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Conferences; Coastal zones; Domestic wastes; Water pollution; Industrial wastes; Waste disposal; Environmental protection; Environmental management; Politics; Air pollution; Florida Coast
Identifiers: land contamination

78-08768
Hazardous waste in Florida.
Herndon, R. C.
Florida State Univ., Resources and Environmental Analysis Center, Tallahassee, FL 32306
pp. 25-26
78-08760 Sum. only
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Conferences; Coastal zones; Florida Coast; Waste disposal; Radioactive wastes; Industrial wastes; Pollution; Environmental management
Identifiers: hazardous wastes

78-08767
Water pollution in coastal areas.
Menzel, W.
Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL 32306
pp. 22-24
78-08760 Sum. only
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Conferences; Coastal zones; Water pollution; Environmental protection; Pollution control; Politics; Public concern; Waste disposal; Development
Identifiers: EPA; zoning

78-08766
Public access to the coastal zone.
Dzurik, A. A.
Florida State Univ., Dept. of Urban and Regional Planning, Tallahassee, FL 32306
pp. 19-20
78-08760 Sum. only
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Conferences; Coastal zones; Recreation beaches; State policies; Coastal resources; Federal agencies
Identifiers: public access; beach access; Coastal Zone Management Act; government responsibility

78-08765
The role of marsh establishment projects in coastal zone management.
Hall, R.
Univ. of West Florida, Coastal Zone Management Dept., Pensacola, FL 32504
pp. 17-18
78-08760 Sum. only
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Conferences; Coastal zones; Marshes; Environmental management; Development; Coastal resources; Environmental protection; Resource management
Identifiers: marsh establishement projects

78-08764
The utility of coastal zone planning.
Nix, R.
Florida Dept. of Environmental Regulation, 2562 Executive Center Circle, FL 32301
pp. 13-16
78-08760 Sum. only
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Conferences; Coastal zones; Environmental management; Federal regulations; Coastal resources; Resource management
Identifiers: coastal zone planning; National Coastal Zone Management Act

78-08763
Estuarine and coastal research in Apalachee Bay and Apalachicola Bay.
Livingston, R. J.
Florida State Univ., Dept. of Biological Science, Tallahassee, FL 32306
pp. 7-11
illus. no refs.
78-08760 Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Conferences; Coastal zones; Estuarine zones; Bays; Physical oceanography; Chemical oceanography; Computer analysis; Monitoring methods; Biology; Marine organisms; Behavior; Florida Coast; Gulf Coast; Coastal resources
Identifiers: estuarine and coastal research; Apalachee Bay; Apalachicola Bay; physico-chemical parameters

78-08762
The coastal wetland environment.
Holliman, D.
Birmingham-Southern Univ., Birmingham, AL 35204
pp. 5-6
78-08760 Sum. only
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Conferences; Coastal zones; Wetlands; Environmental conditions; Alabama Coast; Vegetation; Coastal resources; Environmental protection; Resource management; Birds; Endangered species; Oil spills; Oil pollution; Gulf Coast
Identifiers: bird colonies; oiled bird collection; oiled bird care

78-08761
The coastal zone terrestrial environment.
Shealy, R. M.
Pensacola Junior College, Dept. of Biology, Pensacola, FL 32504
pp. 2-4
78-08760 Sum. only
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Conferences; Coastal zones; Terrestrial surveys; Environmental conditions; Estuarine zones; Barrier islands; Estuaries; Dunes; Wind dynamics; Salt marshes; Vegetation
Identifiers: terrestrial environment; stabilized dunes; Santa Rosa Island; active dunes

The coastal zone.
Collard, S. B.Skelton, L. W.
Coastal zone management: 1977 symposium Pensacola, Fla. June 17-18, 1977
1977 63 pp.
Publ: Pensacola, Fla. University of West Florida
illus. for various papers.
Sums.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
The symposium was the 2nd annual session to be sponsored by the University of West Florida to highlight and clarify the unique problems of the coastal zone. Two primary areas of concern were covered-coastal biology and coastal planning. These 2 categories were further divided into coastal environment and environmental quality (within the biology focus) and coastal zone planning and the management of coastal resources (within the planning focus). Extracts of most of the papers are presented. Specific topics include the following: the coastal zone terrestrial and wetland environments; estuarine and coastal research in Apalachee and Apalachicola bays; the utility of coastal zone planning; the role of marsh establishment projects in coastal zone management; public access to the coastal zone; water pollution in coastal zones; hazardous waste in Florida; domestic pollution of coastal zones; the energetics of coastal resource utilization; the quality of natural resource use; and the citizen's role in coastal zone planning. Panel discussions designed to examine the difficult issues of coastal zone management planning are also presented. Eleven major concerns emerged from these discussions. Most of these concerns dealt with expressions of policy and/or planning requirements. These requirements are listed. (FP, FT)
Descriptors: Conferences; Coastal zones; Biology; Coastal protection; Coastal resources; Environmental management; Resource management; Wetlands; Estuaries; Florida Coast; Marshes; Water pollution; Waste disposal; Industrial wastes; Gulf Coast
Identifiers: coastal biology; coastal planning; Apalachee Bay; Apalachicola Bay; marsh establishment projects; hazardous wastes; public access; domestic pollution; proceedings

78-08636
Environmental quality and regulatory controls: Federal statutes and programs.
Shearman, B.; Boomer, R.; Lee, R.; et al.
ACE, Seattle District Office, Seattle, WA
pp. 41-47
no refs.
78-08631 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Federal programs; Legislation; Marinas; Coastal zones; Coastal resources; Resource management; Water quality
Identifiers: ACE; EPA; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Duwamish Marina

78-08635
Environmental quality and regulatory controls: Local ordinances and state statutes.
Hunter, W.; Crane, S.; Mitchell, M.; et al.
Washington State Dept. of Ecology, Olympia, WA 98504
pp. 30-40
no refs.
78-08631 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Marinas; State regulations; Shores; Coastal zones; Environmental protection; US West Coast; Legislation
Identifiers: local ordinances; Point Roberts Marina

78-08364
Radiotelephony frequencies in maritime mobile services adopted at ITU World Maritime Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1974.
FCC
c/o N. G. Bagnato, Safety and Special Radio Services Bureau, 1919 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20554
FEDERAL REGISTER 42(153), 40224-40229, Aug. 9, 1977
Coden: FEREAC
illus. refs.
Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
This notice solicited comments on the assignment of radiotelephone frequencies to coast stations in implementing the new allotment plan adopted at the World Maritime Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1974. (MS)
Descriptors: Federal agencies; Coastal zones; Radiotelephony ; Radio frequencies; Stations; Conferences
Identifiers: FCC; frequency assignment; World Maritime Administrative Radio Conference

78-08328
Access to the nation's beaches: Legal and planning perspectives.
Brower, D. J.; Dreyfoos, W.; Epstein, L.; et al.
Univ. of North Carolina, Center for Urban and Regional Studies, 108 Battle Ln., Chapel Hill, NC 27514
SEA GRANT PUBLICATION UNC-SG-77-18 Feb. 1978 208 pp.
illus. numerous refs.
No abs. Price: $3. (Available from: UNC Sea Grant, 105 1911 Bldg., North Carolina State Univ., Raleigh, NC 27650)
Languages: ENGLISH
Studies conducted by federal agencies describing problems in acquiring and maintaining coastal areas for public recreation are presented. Statistics of the total miles of shoreline (lakeside and oceanic), subsequently divided into specific miles of beach, bluff, marsh, recreational areas, restricted areas, and privately owned areas respectively; and the development status of the shoreline (low, moderate, high) are provided in a table for each U.S. state bordering on water. The U.S. Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 supports the right for public use of the beaches. Also presented are the following topics: information on public ownership and use rights; special problems of North Carolina's vanishing shoreline; an overview of the beach access policy; state and local planning for beach access; federal beach access requirements; and critical issues in beach access planning i.e., maintenance, environmental considerations, transportation and parking, and equity of ownership patterns. Legal tools for preserving, perfecting, and acquiring beach access are concerned with legal constraints, legislation, protection, acquisition of fee simple, acquisition of less than fee interest, other means of acquisition, and regulation and land use controls. A scenario of the public beach access problems and relevant planning and legal processes is presented for the community of Seaside, located on a 35-mi long barrier island off the coast of North Carolina. The planning staff inventoried Seaside by dividing it into 3 main study areas-the northern section which includes a municipal park, the commercialized central section, and the basically undeveloped southern section. The 3 sections are thoroughly examined. (FT)
Descriptors: beaches; recreation beaches; federal agencies; coastal zones; coastal protection; legislation; environmental management; legal aspects; North Carolina Coast
Identifiers: public beaches; USDI; Seaside; public beach maintenance

78-08327
US Coastal Plains Marine Center.
Snow, B. C., Jr.
Coastal Plains Center for Marine Development Services, 1518 Harbour Dr., Wilmington, NC 28401
MARINE POLICY 2(3), 234-235, July 1978 Coden: MAPODG
no refs.
Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Descriptors: US East Coast; North Carolina Coast; South Carolina Coast; Georgia Coast; Coastal zones; Federal agencies ; Resource management; Environmental management; Coastal resources
Identifiers: Coastal Plains Marine Center; information center

78-08309
Coastal Energy Impact Progam: Administrative procedures.
NOAA
c/o J. K. Murphy, Office of Coastal Zone Management, 3300 Whitehaven St. NW, Wash., DC 20235
FEDERAL REGISTER 43(37), 7546-7566, Feb. 23, 1978 Coden: FEREAC
illus. no refs.
Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
This rule describes administrative procedures to implement the Coastal Energy Impact Program, which will provide grants and credit assistance to coastal states and communities to help them deal with the impacts of coastal energy development. (AS)
Descriptors: Coastal zones; US Coast; Environmental impact; Outer continental shelves
Identifiers: Coastal Energy Impact Program; energy development

78-08307
State coastal zone management programs: Development and approval.
NOAA
c/o C. Sondheimer, Office of Coastal Zone Management, Page Bldg. 1, 300 Whitehaven St. NW, Wash., DC 20235
FEDERAL REGISTER 43(41), 8377-8432, Mar. 1, 1978 Coden: FEREAC
illus. no refs.
Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
These interim final regulations revised and incorporated several sets of existing regulations dealing with development and approval of state coastal management programs. These regulations reflect more accurately the interpretation of program approval requirements being provided by the Office of Coastal Zone Management (OCZM). (MS)
Descriptors: Federal agencies; Coastal zones; Federal regulations; Management
Identifiers: NOAA; Office of Coastal Zone Management; OCZM

78-08304
Damping the boom and bust cycle in coastal energy development.
Meade, N.; Hughes, P.
NOAA, Office of Ocean Management, 3300 Whitehaven St. NW, Wash., DC 20235.
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SERVICE. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SERVICE Mar. 1978 3-8
illus. no refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
An economic model has been developed to assess the problems brought on small communities when major energy facilities are constructed nearby. The Assessment of Coastal Energy Development (ASCEND) model helps predict social and economic impacts on coastal communities and mitigate adverse effects. Systems dynamics models, such as ASCEND, are viewed in terms of levels and rates. The level represents the present state of some part of the system and the rate determines the level of change which will occur in a given time interval. These models assist policy makers in predicting problems such as unemployment rates, tax income, and public expenditure levels. The anatomy of the ASCEND model is organized into 5 sectors-the major economic activity, housing, retail sales and services, public services and facilities, and migration or population. All 5 sectors contain built-in assumptions, which are discussed in detail. An index of adverse community living conditions-a "boomtown" index-is also built into the model. This index gives some indication as to whether a town is becoming a more or less desirable place to live. ASCEND models are currently being applied in deepwater port construction (predicting community impact) and in analysis of policy options under federal assistance programs. (FT)
Descriptors: Environmental impact; Port development; Public concern; Economics; Coastal zones; Federal programs
Identifiers: social impact; ASCEND model; Assessment of Coastal Energy Development; boomtown index; system dynamic models; community impact; federal aid; deepwater port construction

78-08266
"Blue-lamp navy" for offshore security.
Anonymous
OFFSHORE SERVICES 11(3), 34, Mar. 1978 Coden: OFSVA4
illus. no refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Professor D. C. Watt of the London School of Economics has advocated that Great Britain form a special, nonmilitary but uniformed service for the protection and security of the country's maritime resources, including offshore oil and gas installations. With the addition of the 200-mi economic zone, Britain has assumed protection for 270,000 mi2 of additional water without a remotely adequate reallocation of financial resources to cope with it, and the government has made only minimal organizational changes to cope with the different strategic and defense considerations required. Protection would involve defenses against accidents, fires, collisions, and storms; breach of regulations for traffic and pollution control; unofficial or covert enemy action, sabotage, terrorism, or hijacking; and against overt enemy action. The blue-lamp navy would be constructed out of the various government departments already involved in offshore work and would be similar to precedents set by the Norwegian government. (FT)
Descriptors: Great Britain Coast; Continental shelves; Environmental protection; Coastal protection; Coastal zones; Marine resources; Offshore operations; Pollution control; Government agencies
Identifiers: economic zones; blue-lamp navy; coastal defenses; offshore security

78-08262
Recreation.
Carls, E. G.
Univ. of Waterloo, Dept. of Recreation, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G1, Can.
MESA NEW YORK BIGHT ATLAS. MONOGRAPH 19 Jan. 1978 32 pp.
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Marine recreation in the New York Bight region is a varied and extensive field for study. Although its shoreline resources are limited, the bight region is increasingly in demand as a coastal recreation area. Federal, state, and local authorities currently provide significant park and open space opportunities for recreation and related services. Private and commercial enterprises provide important services and facilities as well (e.g., marinas and charter boat rentals) and may become increasingly important in meeting future demand. Recreational activities include swimming, fishing, and boating. Extensive information is available on coastal recreation in the bight region but not in a form for integration of sources or overall regional synthesis. Future study should center on problems associated with shoreline access, environmental quality, planning and management procedures, and economic analysis. The future of coastal recreation in New York Bight is tenuous. Accurate prediction of recreation potential is made impossible by a set of ongoing and interacting changes, e.g., population size and distribution, water quality, and demand for shoreline uses. The future of recreation is tied very closely to and will depend on the dynamics of the region's broader social, economic, and environmental conditions. (AM, MS)
Descriptors: New York Bight; Recreation; Recreation beaches; Government programs; Coastal zones; Environmental conditions; Resource management; Economics; Shores; Water quality

78-08210
Coastal Energy Impact Program.
NOAA
c/o J. K. Murphy, Office of Coastal Zone Management, 3300 Whitehaven St. NW, Wash., DC 20235
FEDERAL REGISTER 43(37), 7546-7566, Feb. 23, 1978 Coden: FEREAC
no refs.
Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
This rule described administrative procedures to implement the Coastal Energy Impact Program, which will provide grants and credit assistance to coastal states and communities to help them deal with the impacts of coastal energy development. (MS)
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Federal agencies; US Coast; Environmental impact; Federal regulations; Federal programs
Identifiers: NOAA; energy development; Coastal Energy Impact Program

78-08148
Crisis science: Investigations in response to the Argo Merchant oil spill.
Pollack, A. M.; Stolzenbach, K. D.
MIT, Dept. of Civil Engineering, Ralph M. Parsons Lab. for Water Resources and Hydrodynamics, Cambridge, MA 02139
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. SEA GRANT PROJECT OFFICE. REPORT MITSG 78-8 June 1978 329 pp
illus. numerous refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
The Argo Merchant oil spill on Nantucket Shoals in Dec. 1976, was the focus of a massive scientific investigation. Over 200 scientists were involved in predicting and studying the fate and effects of the spill, at a cost of $800,000. Three reasons scientists might want to take action following a spill are outlined and previous postspill activities that have not been very successful in meeting these goals are mentioned. The scientific work following the Argo Merchant spill is reviewed as a case study of such postspill science. The story of how the scientific response developed is told more or less chronologically and the scientific quality of the various endeavors evaluated. Despite its size, the scientific follow-up to the spill was not as good as it could have been. This is attributed to science's limited understanding of spills and limited ability to interpret data, as well as to logistical and institutional factors. Studying a spill is in many ways as demanding as trying to clean it up. A quick and efficient response is needed on extremely short notice to prevent valuable data from being lost and to provide scientific input into the cleanup effort in a timely manner. It is virtually impossible to expect a good response to be mounted from scratch after a spill occurs. Some sort of research contingency plan is needed. The report concludes with some guidelines for formulation of such a plan. (AM)
Descriptors: Oil spills; Marine pollution; Pollutant detection; Pollutant dispersal; Environmental impact; US East Coast; Coastal zones; Biofouling; Data acquisition
Identifiers: Argo Merchant oil spill; postspill scientific activities; research contingency plan

78-07467
Current meter measurements for environmental studies.
Magnell, B. A.
EG&G Environmental Consultants, Waltham, MA 02154
pp. 255-259
no refs.
78-07442 Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Environmental impact; Current meters; Measuring instruments; Coastal zones; Currents

78-07465
Measurements of coastal currents in the assessment of environmental impact.
Blanton, J. O.
Skidaway Inst. of Oceanography, P.O. Box 13687, Savannah, GA 31406
pp. 225-236
illus. refs.
78-07442 Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Descriptors: coastal currents; Environmental impact; Water pollution; Current meters; Measuring instruments; Climatology; Coastal zones

78-07447
A review of benthic community research in the Caribbean and its importance to coastal management.
Wade, B. A.
Univ. of the West Indies, Zoology Dept. Kingston, Jamaica
pp. 505-527
illus. refs. (Some in Span.)
78-07404 Eng., Span. abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Caribbean Sea; Benthos; Jamaica Coast; Water pollution; Coastal resources; Resource management; Oxygen content
Identifiers: Kingston Harbour

78-07373
Proceedings of the third annual student symposium on marine affairs.
Anonymous.
Manoa, Hawaii Jan. 13, 1978
In HAWAII. UNIVERSITY, HONOLULU. SEA GRANT PROGRAM. MISCELLANEOUS REPORT UNIHI-SEAGRANT-MR-78-03 Jan. 1978 270 pp.
illus. refs. for various papers
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
Papers given at the symposium are presented. The topic of the use and misuse of coastal zone management covers the management of Kaneohe Bay; the Coastal Zone Management Program of Hawaii 1974-1977; sewage treatment plants on Oahu, Hawaii; shoreline boundaries and their effect; and the question of metal being a pollutant. Papers also consider the marine resources of precious corals and pearls. The topic of prawn aquiculture considers prawn farming in Hawaii; the problems, potential, and developments in raising Macrobrachium rosenbergii; prawns in Hawaii; and the solution to fish diseases and waste, and the increase of seafood supply. Papers on alternative marine energy sources cover ocean thermal energy conservation (OTEC); OTEC as an alternate source of energy at Ke-Ahole; and H as the dream fuel for Hawaii's future. The topic of ocean engineering: engineered systems covers how Hawaii can acquire a decompression chamber; HOPE I as the wave of the future; tsunamis in the Hawaiian Islands; and the adequacy of tsunami protection in Hawaii. Papers on recreational facilities consider problems in choosing the location of a boat ramp in Lahaina; paddling and swimming at Ala Moana Beach Park; the future of Lahaina Harbor; and Richardson Center, Hilo, Hawaii. The topic of marine biology covers the sea urchin in Hawaii; sharks; crown-of-thorns (relation to the Far East Region); the effect of palytoxin from Palythoa vestisus of Raji cells; and photoreception and behavior patterns in hermit crabs. Options in aquiculture covers the potential impact of aquiculture; seaweed: vegetation from the sea; the bright future of Hawaiian aquiculture; and the eel controversy. (FT)
Descriptors: Conferences; Coastal zones; Resource management ; Marine resources; Corals; Prawns; Aquiculture; Ocean engineering; Recreation; Biology; Hawaii Coast; Marine pollution; Macrobrachium; Thermal energy; Palythoa
Identifiers: energy sources; pearls; annual symposium; Jan. 13, 1978; Kaneohe Bay; M. rosenbergii; P. vestisus; Oahu; Raji cells

78-07283
Marine employment opportunities and needs.
Matthews, C. D.
National Ocean Industries Ass'n., 1100 17th St., N.W., Suite 410, Wash., DC 20036
pp. 83-85
no refs.
78-07259 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Manpower; Training; Industries; Education; Coastal zones; Legislation
Identifiers: marine employment

78-07270
The crisis at the waterfront.
Rounds, G.
National Ass'n. of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, P.O.Box 5555, Grand Central Station, New York, NY 10017
pp. 13-15
no refs.
78-07259 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Boating; Recreation; Coastal zones; Marinas; Berthing facilities; US Coast
Identifiers: waterfront facilities

78-07269
Industrial development in coastal Georgia.
Martin, V. D.
Coastal Area Planning and Development Commission, P.O. Box 1316, Brunswick, GA 31520
pp. 7-11
no refs.
78-07259 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Georgia Coast; US East Coast; Seafood industry; Industries; Recreation; Coastal zones
Identifiers: tourism

78-07268
The Marine Resources Program of the Coastal Plains Regional Commission.
Beebe, S. R.
Coastal Plains Regional Commission, 215 E. Bay St., Charleston, SC 29401
pp. 3-5
no refs.
78-07259 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Marine resources; Regional planning; Coastal zones; US East Coast; Resource management; Coastal resources
Identifiers: Coastal Plains Regional Commission

78-07267
An overview of the Coastal Plains Regional Commission.
Anderson, C.
Coastal Plains Regional Commission, 1725 K St., NW, Suite 413, Wash., DC 20006
pp. 1-2
no refs.
78-07259 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Regional planning; Marine resources; Coastal zones; Coastal resources; US East Coast; Resource management
Identifiers: Coastal Plains Regional Commission

78-07266
Report of the conference on marine resources of the coastal plains states.
Anonymous.
Williamsburg, Va. Dec. 8-9, 1977
1978 90 pp
Publ: Wilmington, N.C. Coastal Plains Center for Marine Development Services
Illus. refs. for various paper
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
The conference served as a means through which federal, state, and local government administrators, scientific researchers, and representatives from private industry-as well as private citizens-could address major coastal and marine issues facing the Costal Plains states. The conference brought together leaders in marine fields from inside and outside the Coastal Plains region; these persons had differing backgrounds and approaches to the problems addressed. Contributions were presented under the following main headings: marine industrial development, trends in marine transportation, energy constraints in marine and coastal development, the future of fisheries development, and marine employment opportunities and needs. A list of conference participants is presented. (FP, FT)
Descriptors: Atlantic Coastal Plain; Coastal zones; Marine resources; US East Coast; Transportation; Fisheries; Manpower; Conferences; Resource management; Coastal resources; Virginia Coast; North Carolina Coast; South Carolina Coast; Georgia Coast; Florida Coast
Identifiers: marine employment opportunities and needs; Marine Resources of the Coastal Plains States; 1977; annual meeting; proceedings

78-07179
The "cost" of oil on Puget Sound.
Meeds, L.
U.S. House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office Bldg, Wash., DC 20515
pp. 184-189
no refs.
78-07152 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Puget Sound; Washington Coast; US West Coast; Coastal zones; Legislation; Recreation; Oil transport; Environmental protection; Salmon Fisheries
Identifiers: Cherry Point

78-07178
State provincialism and the nation's energy needs.
Bradley, L. B.
Washington State Energy Office, Olympia, WA 98504
pp. 179-183
no refs.
78-07152 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Environmental protection; Washington Coast; Washington State; US; State programs; Coastal zones; US West Coast; Puget Sound; Oil transport
Identifiers: energy needs

78-07175
Energy systems planning and the coastal zone.
Shuster, C. N., Jr.
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Wash., DC 20426
pp. 142-154
refs.
78-07152 Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Legislation; Environmental impact; State programs; Federal programs; US; Management
Identifiers: energy systems planning; Coastal Zone Management Act

78-07174
The coastal energy impact program-a new approach.
Knecht, R. W.
NOAA, Wash., DC 20235
p. 141
78-07152 Abs. only
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Legislation; Environmental impact; US; Federal programs; Management
Identifiers: Coastal Zone Management Act

78-07172
Implications of the 1977 Clean Air Act amendments for coastal management programs.
Kurtzweg, J.
EPA, 401 M St. SW, Wash., DC 20460
pp. 118-133
illus. refs.
78-07152 Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Coastal resources; Resource management; State programs; Air pollution
Identifiers: Clean Air Act; amendments; coastal implications

78-07169
Energy facility planning and the coastal energy impact program in the Great Lakes coastal zone.
Job, C. A.
Great Lakes Basin Commission, Ann Arbor, MI 48106
pp. 94-111
illus. refs.
78-07152 Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Great Lakes; Coastal zones; US Coast; Site selection; State policies; Coastal resources; Environmental impact; Legislation
Identifiers: energy facilities

78-07168
Energy considerations in the Washington coastal zone management program.
Vialle, M. L.; Hambrock, M.
Washington State Dept. of Ecology, Olympia, WA 98504
pp. 88-93
no refs.
78-07152 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Washington Coast; Coastal zones; Coastal resources; Resource management; Legislation; US West Coast
Identifiers: state laws; Shoreline Management Act of 1971; State Environmental Policy Act

78-07166
Federal-state conflicts in the coastal zone.
Johnson, R. W.; Cooney, E.
Univ. of Washington, School of Law, Seattle, WA 98225
pp. 75-80
no refs.
78-07152 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Coastal resources; Resource management; US Coast; Federal policies; State policies; Federal agencies; Legislation
Identifiers: EPA; USCG

78-07165
The science market in coastal planning.
Clark, J. R.; Zinn, J. A.
Conservation Foundation, 1717 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Wash., DC
pp. 55-73
refs.
78-07152 Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal resources; Coastal zones; Resource management; California Coast; Florida Coast; US Coast; Conservation; Marine resources
Identifiers: science market

78-07164
Washington's inland waters: Public domain v. corporate rights-a grass roots response.
Graham, P.
544 Tsawwassen Loop, Blaine, WA 98230
pp. 46-53
no refs.
78-07152 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Washington State; Public concern; Inland waterways; Environmental protection; Washington Coast; Puget Sound; Oil spills; Economics; Coastal zones; Oil pollution
Identifiers: public domain vs. corporate rights

78-07163
Local initiative as an imperative in estuarine planning.
Wick, W. Q.
Oregon State Univ., Sea Grant College Program, Corvallis, OR 97331
pp. 41-45
no refs.
78-07152 Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Estuaries; Coastal zones; Federal policies; State policies; Conservation; Oregon Coast; US West Coast; Coastal resources; Resource management
Identifiers: local initiative

78-07162
A proposed method for assessing impacts of energy development on living resources and habitat in the coastal zone.
Zinn, J. A.; Clark, J. R.
Conservation Foundation, 1717 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Wash., DC 20036
pp. 30-40
illus. refs.
78-07152 Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Environmental impact; Habitats; Outer continental shelves; Conservation
Identifiers: impact assessment methodology

78-07160
Energy across the coastal zone, the petroleum point of view.
Jackson, J. R., Jr.
Exxon Co., 800 Bell, Houston, TX 77001
pp. 3-8
no refs.
78-07152 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Petroleum industry; Public concern; Conservation; Oil and gas; Oil spills; Pipelines; US

78-07159
Energy across the coastal zone: Proceedings of third annual conference.
Schwartz, M. L.Terich, T.Pruitt, E. L.
Seattle, Wash. Nov. 3-5, 1977
Arlington, Va (1977?) 209 pp.
Coastal Society
illus. refs. for various papers
Abs. Price: $5.50
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
The 21 papers cited are presented under the following main topics: the industrial point of view, the conservations point of view, state policies and programs, federal policies and programs, and energy sources. A summary of the Pacific Coasts Symposium, held by the I.G.U. Commission on the Coastal Environment, is included in the appendix. (FT)
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Conservation; State policies; State programs; Conferences; Federal policies; Federal programs; Industries
Identifiers: proceedings; annual meeting; 1977; Energy across the Coastal Zone; energy sources; Coastal Society; Pacific Coasts Symposium

78-07148
Recreation and land management.
Barbera, L.
Technital SpA, Rome, Ital.
pp. 186-190
illus. no refs.
78-07112 Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Recreation; Italy Coast; Regional planning
Identifiers: land management

78-07146
Artificial islands: A potential tool for effective coastal management.
Schreuder, G. A. N. H.
Bos Kalis Westminster Group N.V., Papendrecht, Neth.
pp. 177-181
illus. no refs.
78-07112 Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Artificial islands; Coastal zones; Management; Feasibility studies; Netherlands Coast; North Sea; Legal aspects; Environmental impact; Economics; Ocean engineering
Identifiers: North Sea Island Group; sociological aspects

78-07145
Artificial multi-purpose industrial port islands.
Biggs, R. B.
Univ. of Delaware, College of Marine Studies, Newark, DE 19711
pp. 168-176
illus. no refs.
78-07112 Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Artificial islands; US East Coast; Site selection; Legal aspects; Refineries; Power generation; Petrochemicals; Management
Identifiers: industrial port islands; liquefied regasification; candidate industries

78-07121
Oceans and the predicament of humankind.
Wenk, E., Jr.
Univ. of Washington, Program in Social Management of Technology, Seattle, WA 98105
pp. 9-17
no refs.
78-07112 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Politics; Mineral resources; Food sources; Coastal zones; Resource management; World ocean; International agencies
Identifiers: technology assessment; social management of technology; ocean uses; UN

78-07119
Technology assessment and the oceans.
Wilmot, P. D.Slingerland, A.
International conference on technology assessment Monaco Oct. 26-30, 1975
ISTA Documentation Series, 1 1977 259 pp.
Publ: Boulder, Colo. Westview Press
illus. refs. for various papers
Sums. Price: (12
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
This conference, organized by the International Society for Technology Assessment and the Association Europeenne Oceanique (Eurocean), considered the following topics: the momentum of technology, the methods of technology assessment, cross-impact studies, the institutionalization of technology assessment, technology assessment projects in an ocean context, the ocean and world food supplies, offshore oil, the seas as a source of minerals, marine pollution, coastal developments, and the ocean bed. Also included are an address by Prince Rainier III of Monaco, information on the sponsoring organizations, a closing panel discussion, and a list of delegates. (BJ, FT)
Descriptors: Conferences; Books; Food sources; Oil and gas; Mineral resources; Marine pollution; Coastal zones; Resource management; Oil pollution; Sewage disposal; Aquiculture; Seabed
Identifiers: proceedings; 1975; Technology Assessment and the Oceans; cross-impact studies

78-05902

IMCO/FAO/UNESCO/WMO/WHO/IAEA/UN Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP). Report of the ninth session: New York, 7-11 March 1977.

Anonymous.

GESAMP (IMCO/FAO/UNESCO/WMO/IAEA/UN JOINT GROUP OF EXPERTS ON THE SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS OF MARINE POLLUTION). REPORTS AND STUDIES, NO. 8 1977 33 pp

no refs.

No abs.

Languages: ENGLISH

Doc Type: REPORT

Reports and studies of the session included evaluation of the hazards of harmful substances carried by ships, review of harmful substances in the marine environment, scientific aspects of developing criteria for determining the harmlessness of materials listed in Annex I of the London Dumping Convention, interchange of pollutants between the atmosphere and the oceans, marine pollution implications of seabed exploration and coastal area development with emphasis on offshore tin mining and dredging, scientific aspects of the removal of harmful substances from wastewater, report from the 1st meeting of the Working Group on Biological Effects of Thermal Discharges in the Marine Environment, monitoring biological parameters of marine pollution, and the future work program and method of work. Annexes include the agenda, list of documents, list of participants, updating the review of harmful substances: critical criteria for evaluation of hazardous materials, members of the Working Group on the Evaluation of the Hazards of Harmful Substances, and the pollution implications of seabed exploitation and coastal area development. (FT)

Descriptors: Conferences; Marine pollution; Atmosphere-ocean system; Ocean dumping; Seabed; Coastal zones; Thermal discharges; Environmental impact; Toxins; Wastewaters; International agencies

Identifiers: Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP); proceedings; shipping hazardous substances

78-05895

Pacific seashores: A guide to intertidal ecology.

Carefoot, T.

Univ. of British Columbia, Dept. of Zoology, Vancouver, B. C., Can.

1977 208 pp

Publ: Seattle University of Washington Press

illus. indexes numerous refs.

No abs. Price: $12.95 (pbk.)

Languages: ENGLISH

Doc Type: BOOK

This book progresses from evolution of coastlines to water movements that influence inshore communities, to the pattern of distribution of plants and animals on the shore, to the ways they got there, and to the myriad interactions that govern their later distributions. Sections on phytoplankton and seaweed growth, intertidal herbivores, and carnivores are included. Different types of mariculture and their potential for development are discussed along with the impact of different forms of pollution on coastal zones and estuaries. Physical and chemical aspects of sand dunes and their importance in the sand-beach ecosystem are also described. (FP)

Descriptors: Ecology; US West Coast; Zoogeography; Mariculture; Marine pollution; Water movement; Sand dunes; Coastal zones; Population dynamics; Habitats; Books

78-05891

Parable Beach: A primer in coastal zone economics.

Devanney, J. W., III; Ashe, G.; Parkhurst, B.

MIT, Dept. of Ocean Engineering, Cambridge, MA 02139

MIT Sea Grant Ocean Engineering Series, edited by D. Horn 1976 99 pp

Publ: Cambridge, Mass. The MIT Press

illus. no refs.

No abs. Price: $7.95

Languages: ENGLISH

Doc Type: BOOK

A method is provided for analyzing the complex factors that determine the economic impact of the proposed development in the coastal zone. The hypothetical coastal town, Parable Beach, is faced with 2 different development proposals: one for a large apartment/recreation complex and one for an offshore drilling operation. The process by which the town evaluates the claims on all sides is traced. Detailed information is provided on the difficult projections involved: employment figures, taxes, interest rates, revenues, inflation, and others. A way is presented for government decision-makers to compute accurate figures on their own, freeing them from reliance on the projections of interested parties. The book serves as a guide for elected decision-makers and as a text for classes in coastal zone management, marine resources, and marine economy. (BJ)

Descriptors: Coastal zones; Resource management; Economics; Books; Development; Recreation; Offshore drilling; Marine resources

Identifiers: coastal zone development; economic impact; apartments

78-05874
How the federal government will help states deal with onshore impacts of offshore operations.
Knecht, R. W.
NOAA, 6010 Executive Blvd., Rockville, MD 20852
Vol. 4 pp. 549-552
refs.
78-05604 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Offshore operations; Federal programs; Petroleum industry; Coastal zones; US Coast; Legislation; Environmental impact
Identifiers: Coastal Energy Impact Program; onshore impacts

78-05545
Current status of the Washington Coastal Zone Management Program amendment.
Mack, D. R.
Washington State Dept. of Ecology, Shorelands Div., Olympia, WA 98504
pp. 148-155
illus. no refs.
78-05525 Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Washington State; Coastal zones; Shores; US West Coast; State programs; Washington Coast
Identifiers: state program amendment

78-05543
Public rights to private beaches, lakes and streams in Washington.
Johnson, R. W.
Univ. of Washington, School of Law, Seattle, WA 98195
pp. 133-142
refs.
78-05525 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Washington State; US West Coast; Recreation; Legal aspects; Legal actions; Tidelands; Navigable waters; Washington Coast; Coastal zones; Commerce; State policies; Legislation; Beaches
Identifiers: public access; lakes; streams

78-05542
The Coastal Energy Impact Program.
Hamprock, M.
Washington State Dept. of Ecology, CEIP, Olympia, WA 98504
pp. 128-132
no refs.
78-05525 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Shores; Coastal resources; US Coast; Legislation; Resource management; Coastal zones; Environmental protection; Washington State
Identifiers: Coastal Energy Impact Program; Coastal Zone Management Act amendment; local governments; planning grants; credit assistance; repayment assistance; environmental grants

78-05541
Federal consistency-a paper tiger?
Hershman, M. J.; Williamson, B.
Univ. of Washington, Dept. of Marine Studies and Law, Seattle, WA 98195
pp. 120-127
illus. no refs.
78-05525 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Federal agencies; Legislation; Federal regulations; Legal actions; Environmental management; US
Identifiers: federal consistency provisions; Coastal Zone Management Act

78-05540
Emerging patterns of decisions.
Smith, C.
Shorelines Hearings Board, No. 1, S. Sound Center, Lacey, WA 98504
pp. 111-119
refs.
78-05525 Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Shores; Washington Coast; Legislation; Jurisdiction; US West Coast; Coastal zones; Environmental management; Environmental protection; Washington State; Recreation
Identifiers: Shoreline Management Act; Shorelines Hearings Board; development permits; public access

78-05539
Oil transportation policy for Washington State-a litigation report.
Roe, C. B., Jr.
Temple of Justice, Olympia, WA 98504
pp. 105-110
no refs.
78-05525 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Washington State; Legal aspects; Coastal zones; Oil transport; Oil terminals; Legal actions; Environmental management; US West Coast; Washington Coast
Identifiers: Coastal Zone Management Act; Coalition against Oil Pollution vs. Washington

78-05538
Renewing the urban waterfront.
Spirn, A. W.
Roy Mann Assoc., Inc., 180 Franklin St., Cambridge, MA 02139
pp. 99-101
refs.
78-05525 Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Shores; Coastal zones; Environmental management; US East Coast; Canada East Coast; Massachusetts Coast; Georgia
Identifiers: urban waterfront renewal; Toronto; Boston; McIntosh County

78-05537
Coastal zone planning in the Columbia River Estuary.
Jay, D.
Columbia River Estuary Study Taskforce, P.O. Box 175, Astoria, OR 97103
pp. 90-98
illus. no refs.
78-05525 Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Estuaries; US West Coast; Coastal zones; Columbia River Estuary; Government agencies; Environmental management
Identifiers: Columbia River Estuary Taskforce; CREST; land and water use problems; procedural and political mechanisms

78-05536
Estuary management: Problems and concepts.
Montagne, R. G.
Montagne-Bierly Assoc., Inc., 2111 Front St., NE No. 101, Salem, OR 97303
pp. 84-89
no refs.
78-05525 Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Estuaries; Coastal zones; Environmental management; Coastal resources; Resource management; US West Coast; Washington Coast; Oregon Coast
Identifiers: unique estuarine aspects; Lower Willamette River Management Plan; Grays Harbor Estuary Management Plan

78-05535
Marina siting and design.
Goodwin, R. F.
Univ. of Washington, Coastal Resources Program, Seattle, WA 98195
pp. 76-83
refs.
78-05525 Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Marinas; Design; Site selection; Coastal zones; Environmental management; Washington Coast; US West Coast; Puget Sound; Recreation; State programs

78-05534
Environmental impacts of dredging in estuaries.
Williamson, K. J.; Bella, D. A.
Oregon State Univ., Dept. of Civil Engineering, Corvallis, OR 97331
pp. 69-75
refs.
78-05525 Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Environmental impact; Dredging; Estuaries; Coastal zones; Legislation; US West Coast; Shores
Identifiers: National Environmental Policy Act; Oregon State Univ. manuals on dredging effects; primary and secondary impact assessment; assessment guidelines

78-05533
Washington Coastal Zone Atlas-an overview.
Washington State Dept. of Ecology, Shorelands Div., Olympia, WA 98504
Olympia, WA 98504
pp. 58-68
no refs.
78-05525 Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Washington Coast; Washington State; US West Coast; Shores; Environmental management; Coastal resources; Resource management; Legislation; Surveys; State programs; Atlases
Identifiers: Shorelines Management Act

78-05532
Shoreline guideline refinement and marine aquatic management.
Peterson, D. M.
Washington State Dept. of Ecology, Shorelands Planning Section, Olympia, WA 98504
pp. 50-57
no refs.
78-05525 Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Shores; State programs; Legislation; Washington State; US West Coast; Coastal zones; Environmental management; Washington Coast
Identifiers: Shoreline Management Act; guidelines refinement

78-05530
Changes: The Environmental Policy Act against the system.
Hopps, D. W.
Seattle Univ., Inst. of Public Service, Seattle, WA 98109
pp. 31-35
no refs.
78-05525 Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Legislation; Washington State; Environmental management; Coastal zones; Shores; US West Coast; Washington Coast
Identifiers: Environmental Policy Act; proposed changes

78-05529
The 1977 amendments to the State Environmental Policy Act: A partial solution to predictability.
Hillis, J. L.
Hillis, Phillips, Cairncross, Clark & Martin, 403 Columbia St., Seattle, WA 98104
pp. 23-30
no refs.
78-05525 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Legislation; Washington State; Shores; Environmental protection; Legal aspects; Coastal zones; Environmental management; Resource management; US West Coast
Identifiers: State Enviromental Policy Act; 1977 amendments

78-05528
Less than fee-simple acquisition for shoreline conservation.
Keegan, J. E.
Civil Div. W558, King County Courthouse, Seattle, WA 98104
pp. 19-22
no refs.
78-05525 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Legislation; Legal aspects; Washington Coast; Coastal zones; Coastal resources; Resource management; Shores; Conservation; US West Coast; Environmental protection
Identifiers: Shoreline Management Act; purchase authority; land acquisition

78-05527
Nine fallacies of planning power: Some observations about the emperor's new clothes.
Horwood, R.
City of Seattle, Dept. of Community Development, Seattle, WA 98104
pp. 13-18
no refs.
78-05525 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Conservation; Shores; Coastal zones; Coastal resources; Resource management; Environmental management; Public concern; Washington Coast; US West Coast
Identifiers: Shorelines Management Act; local planning

78-05526
State-local collaborative planning: A growing trend in land use management.
Sorensen, J.
Univ. of California, Inst. of Marine Resources, Sea Grant Program, LaJolla, CA 92043
pp. 1-12
refs.
78-05525 Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Washington Coast; US West Coast; State programs; Coastal resources; Resource management; Shores ; Environmental management; Legislation
Identifiers: local planning; land use management; Shoreline Management Act

78-05525
Shorelines management '77: Performance and prospects: A conference and workshop for practitioners and users.
Goodwin, R. F.
Seattle, Wash. Sept. 22-23, 1977
In WASHINGTON (STATE). UNIVERSITY. DIVISION OF MARINE RESOURCES. WASHINGTON SEA GRANT PUBLICATION WSG-WO 77-3 (1977?) 170 pp
illus. refs. for various papers
Sums. Price: $5
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
This conference-sponsored by the Coastal Resources Program, Institute for Marine Studies, University of Washington, and the Washington State Department of Ecology, Shorelands Division-was organized in 3 main sessions: shoreline environmental management and community development, the management of aquatic areas: policies and guidelines, and legal and legislative issues. Program participants are listed. Virtually all local Washington state governments with marine or freshwater resources have approved Master Programs guiding the conservation and development of their shorelines. The approval of Washington's Coastal Management Program-the first in the U.S.-makes it a model for other states. Procedures for administering the Shorelines Management Act are well understood, but some substantive guidelines are yet to be developed. Earlier Master Programs are being amended and refined. How they will incorporate recent findings from contracted studies dealing with geological hazards, aquatic areas management, the relationship between zoning regulations and coastal management in the second tier and the study of "drift sectors" in the coastal zone were the crucial questions addressed in the conference. (FP, FT)
Descriptors: Conferences; Washington State; Washington Coast ; US West Coast; Shores; Coastal zones; Environmental management; Environmental protection; Coastal resources; Resource management; Legislation; Legal aspects
Identifiers: Shorelines Management '77; proceedings; community development

78-05511
Dispute settlement in the Law of the Sea convention: The military activities exception.
Janis, M. W.
Harvard Univ., Law School, Cambridge, MA 02138
OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL LAW JOURNAL 4(1), 51-65, 1977 Coden: ODILAC
numerous refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
The military activities exception in the settlement of disputes part of the Law-of-the-Sea Conference's Informal Single Negotiating Text (ISNT) is considered. It notes that although the exception, on its face, seems to favor naval powers, in practice it would not. The emerging rules of the law of the sea are favorable to naval operations and it is more likely that the military activities exception would be used by coastal states resisting superpower naval activities. The military activities exception will remove activities from dispute settlement procedures which are almost certainly in need of peaceful resolution. (AM)
Descriptors: Law of the Sea; Coastal zones; International law
Identifiers: military activities exception; dispute settlements; USN; coastal states; superpower naval activities; Informal Single Negotiating Text; ISNT

78-05423
Regional Coastal Information Centers: A new service concept.
McGuire, D.
NODC, Wash., DC 20235
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SERVICE. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SERVICE Jan. 1978 pp. 8-11
no refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER

The Regional Coastal Information Center (RCIC) concept is a new NOAA approach to making coastal and marine information and data locally available to those who need it. There is a growing constituency for such services, particularly as more of the coastal resources management is being undertaken by state and local governments. The basic RCIC program is built on 4 general goals: to increase the awareness of local planners, managers, legislators, decision-makers, and researchers of the existence of information resources of potential value to them; to enhance the accessibility of environmental, social, and economic information, thereby making it easier and less costly to obtain; to provide a source of availability of information of substantial potential value for which no suitable means of dissemination otherwise exists; and to improve the assessment of information and its application to practical problems by acting as a middleman between those who need analytical services and those who can provide them. RCIC will provide the following services: selective dissemination of information service for targeted user groups such as state coastal managers and Sea Grant institutions; literature searches using a variety of resources, including OASIS; state-of-the-art compilations in critical subject areas or on new issues; regionally focused data files for local use; lists of newly published materials and resources, regional and national; newsletters and information brochures; and regional depository and distribution services for state generated coastal zone management materials and Sea Grant and NOAA publications. (FT)

Descriptors: Federal agencies; Coastal zones; Marine sciences; Resource management; Education; Data collections
Identifiers: Regional Coastal Information Center; information dissemination; literature resources

78-05408
Public administration of Louisiana's coastal wetlands: 1820 to 1976.
Conner, W. H.
Louisiana State Univ., Center for Wetland Resources, Baton Rouge, LA 70803
LOUISIANA. STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE. CENTER FOR WETLAND RESOURCES. SEA GRANT PROGRAM. PUBLICATION LSU-T-001 Jan. 1977 66 pp
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT

The development of wetland management and the present permitting practices in coastal Louisiana are traced. Of the various state and federal agencies involved in water control activities, ACE and the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission have emerged as the main agencies of control. The ACE New Orleans Office issues K1/2 of all U.S. dredging permits. The number of permits has doubled since passage of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendment of 1972. The intensity and location of permit actions in 1970 and 1974 were examined by plotting the location of each permit on 1:250,000 orthophotomosaics. Computer analysis of permit information showed that the greatest concentration of permits exists in the Terrebonne and Barataria management units. The steadily increasing dredging activity converted 2,835 acres of wetland to open water in 1974. Including the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, there are 26 state agencies that have varying degrees of interest and authority in coastal zone matters. The K260 agencies in the state, each with its own function, present communication problems. Also, there are situations where no formalized standards, criteria, or environmental guidelines for reviewing projects exist. The lack of rules and regulations probably reflects the difficulties inherent in trying to accommodate all the varied interests that occur in the complex coastal region. The coastal parishes also have a strong tradition of attempting to run their own affairs without state regulation or guidance. The 1974 Constitution mandated consolidation of numerous management functions in an Office of Coastal and Marine Resources. (AM, FT)

Descriptors: Louisiana Coast; Coastal zones; Resource management; Wetlands; Federal agencies; State agencies; Regional planning; Public concern
Identifiers: ACE; Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission; Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendment; orthophotomosaics; dredging permits

78-05401
Laws passed during the 1975 session of the Mississippi Legislature.
Anonymous.
MISSISSIPPI-ALABAMA SEA GRANT CONSORTIUM. PUBLICATION MASGP-77-09 1975 53 pp
No refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
Laws are presented that would affect the use and development of the state's marine and coastal zone. The volume updates the 10-volume compilation of the state's laws that was published in 1974. Laws presented cover the areas of general administration, environmental control, living resources, industrial and agricultural resources, mineral and nonliving resources, and recreation. (FP, FT)
Descriptors: Legislation; Mississippi; Coastal zones; Coastal resources; Coastal protection; Mineral resources; Recreation; Environmental management; Marine resources; Gulf of Mexico; State regulations
Identifiers: general administration; industrial resources; Mississippi Legislature; agricultural resources; 1975; nonliving resources

78-05388
Existing legal framework for management of Virginia's coastal wetlands.
Cox, W. E.
VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND STATE UNIVERSITY, BLACKSBURG. SEA GRANT PROJECT PAPER VPI-SG-77-07 Sept. 1977 30 pp
Numerous refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
Virginia's coastal wetlands presently are subject to a complex legal framework that controls utilization and establishes the basis for substantial public involvement in managerial decision-making. This legal framework consists of 3 fundamental components; the most direct is governmental regulation of private wetlands alteration. In Virginia, there are 2 specific controls that regulate conversion of wetlands from the natural to the developed state: the Virginia Wetlands Act (VWA) and section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) Amendments of 1972. A 2nd closely related component consists of the various environmental and other mandatory review procedures that constrain decision-making by the agencies directly involved in regulation. External constraints on regulatory agency decisions include EPA responsibilities under Section 404 of the FWPCA, water quality certification required by the FWPCA, review for consistency with the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA), general environmental review, review for impact on fish and wildlife, review for impact on wild and scenic rivers, review for impact on historic sites, review for consistency with state regulatory action, and review for compatibility with state and local planning. The 3rd component of the legal framework consists of several provisions of law that serve as potential mechanisms for preservation of wetlands through public acquisition or control as sanctuaries. These laws include the CZMA; Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972; Wildland Scenic Rivers Act; Wilderness Act; Estuarine Studies, Wildlife Refuges and Management Areas, General Recreation Lands; Water Resources Development Act of 1976; and other preservation programs. (FT)
Descriptors: Virginia Coast; Wetlands; Legal actions; Legislation; Federal regulations; State regulations; Coastal zones; Resource management; Public concern; Legal aspects
Identifiers: CZMA; Coastal Zone Management Act-1972; FWPCA; Water Resources Development Act-1976; Virginia Wetlands Act; Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments; section 404; Wilderness Act;; Marine Protection, Research & Sanctuaries Act ; 1972; Wildland Scenic Rivers Act

78-05348
Beach access, coastal islands, and recreational resources.
MacFarland, J. W.
Office of Coastal Zone Management, Wash., DC
SHORE AND BEACH 46(2), 6-12, Apr. 1978 Coden: SHBEAS
Illus. refs.
Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER

The Coastal Zone Management Act Amendments of 1976 state the need for "acquiring lands to provide for access to public beaches and other public coastal areas of environmental, recreational, historical, aesthetic, ecological, or cultural value, and for the preservation of islands." Increased beach access is primarily directed to enable increased public recreational use of the beach resource, while islands are often fragile ecosystems that cannot withstand large amounts of recreational activity. Demand for access to beach recreational facilities depends on several factors, the most relevant of which are population, income, leisure, and mobility. Supply is the most critical side of the demand-supply equation. Two factors determine the supply of public beach access: the total amount of potential beaches available for future recreation, and the existing amount of public recreational beach. The total amount of public beaches available for future usage is dependent upon the beach acreage consumed by development each year. Existing public beaches can be broken into 2 categories: the existing stock of national, state, or municipal beaches with existing or potential access pressures; and the more nebulous and controversial "public beach" in many states-the "wet sand" or foreshore beach. Although the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation recognized the threat of unchecked coastal island development and made recommendations, these recommendations were not carried out. Examples of different types of islands and some of the ecological pressures to which they are subject are described. Techniques for assuring recreational access to beaches and islands are discussed. (FT)

Descriptors: Coastal zones; Public concern; Recreation; Recreation beaches; Islands; Preservation; Development; Coastal resources; Resource management
Identifiers: public beach access; supply and demand; coastal islands; Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

78-05343
The coastal zone: Battleground and classroom.
Fairweather, V.
ASCE News
CIVIL ENGINEERING 48(2), 66-71, Feb. 1978 Coden: CIEGAG
Illus. no refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER

The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA) asks the states to prepare their own coastal management plans and submit them for federal government review and adoption. Final decisions and subsequent funding are delayed by disagreements among the many federal agencies which must review the plans. They are caught between demands for new energy sources and environmental concerns. Florida, New Jersey, Washington, and California already have ambitious mapping projects under way as part of their management plans. Such maps can denote environmentally sensitive areas, wetlands, coastal boundaries, biological mean high water lines, soils data, and other essential raw material for planning. The American Petroleum Institute (API), the Western Oil and Gas Association, and a number of oil companies, service companies and natural gas users filed suit in Sept. 1977 in the U.S. District Court to enjoin the USDC and the heads of NOAA and the Office of Coastal Zone Management from granting approval of the California management program. The API contends that this plan does not meet the requirements of the CZMA since it includes no requirement covering the national interest in the planning and siting of energy facilities. A revision of the regulations covering the federal consistency section of the law and the national interest clause is under way. (FT)

Descriptors: Coastal zones; Resource management; US; Legal aspects; Environmental protection; Offshore exploitation
Identifiers: Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972

78-05307
Dredged material as a natural resource.
Walsh, M. R.
ACE, Waterways Experiment Station, Enviromental Effects Lab., Dredged Material Research Program, Productive Uses Project, P.O. Box 631, Vicksburg, MS 39180
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS. ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING DIVISION. JOURNAL 103(WW3), 309-319, Aug. 1977 Coden: JEEGAV
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
The ACE is conducting research dealing with the use of dredged material as a manageable natural resource. Historically, dredged material produced as a result of dredging operations to maintain the navigable waterways of the U.S. had been considered strictly a waste product. The concern about the environmental effects of the disposal of dredged material and the need to use all resources efficiently have changed the perspective toward dredged material to view it as a potentially productive natural resource. The Productive Uses Project has been included as an integral part of the Dredged Material Research Program being conducted at the U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Mississippi. The objectives of this project are to identify and assess concepts for the productive use of dredged material or disposal sites, or both, and to develop workable systems applicable to dredging projects both within and outside of the ACE. (AM)
Descriptors: Dredge spoil; Natural resources; Dredging; Waste disposal; Coastal zones
Identifiers: ACE; dredged material; research

78-05304
State review of local land-use decisions: The California coastal commissions.
Sabatier, P.
Univ. of California, Div. of Environmental Studies, Davis, CA 95616
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND LAW 3(3), 255-290, 1977 Coden: CZMJBF
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
The California Coastal Zone Conservation Commissions have been required to review virtually all development projects approved by local government within j1,000 yd of the coast. Whereas 97% of all permits were approved by the regional commissions, the 4% of regional commission decisions significant or controversial enough to be appealed to the State Commission in the first 21/2 yr of permit review are examined. The regional commissions were found either to have imposed conditions on or to have denied K50% of the projects originally approved by local government and subsequently appealed to the State Commission, whereas the State Commission held even more restrictive views of permissible development. A number of reasons for these findings are studied, including differences in policy mandates, the presence of state-appointed commissioners, and the willingness of environmental groups to become actively involved in the appellate process. (AM)
Descriptors: Regional planning; Environmental management; Coastal zones; State programs; State regulations; Development; Public concern; State policies; Coastal resources; Environmental protection; California; California Coast; Legal aspects; Conservation; Beaches
Identifiers: regional commissions; California Coastal Zone Conservation Commissions; local government; permits; permissible development; appellate process

78-05302
Coastal zone problems: A basis for evaluation.
Englander, E.; Feldmann, J.; Hershmann, M.
Univ. of Washington, Dept. of Business, Government and Society, Seattle, WA 98195
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND LAW 3(3), 217-236, 1977 Coden: CZMJBF
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
An important but difficult step in evaluating coastal programs is the formulation of meaningful and measurable criteria for purposes of evaluation. One useful source for deriving evaluation criteria consists of coastal problem statements. Coastal zone problems identified prior to the passage of the 1972 Coastal Zone Management Act are summarized. The usefulness of this information in formulating criteria for evaluating coastal programs is discussed. (AM)
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Federal programs; Environmental management; Environmental protection; Coastal resources; Legislation; US; Federal policies; State agencies; State programs
Identifiers: Coastal Zone Management Act-1972; problems; program evaluations

78-05256
Thirty-fifth annual report of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission.
Bittern, D.
ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION. ANNUAL REPORT 1975-76 (1976?) 40 pp
illus. no refs.
No bs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC) was established by a compact entered into by the various Atlantic coastal states beginning in 1941. The participating states are Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Although the states determine all policy in their respective jurisdictions, the commission provides a forum for discussion and resolution of common problems and assists the states in developing joint programs. The commission also participates in the State-Federal Fisheries Management Program, whose goal is uniform management and protection of the nation's fisheries resources and viable commercial and recreational fishing industries. A statement of the executive director on commission activities and meeting activities of the executive director, the report of the chairman, ASMFC officers, 1976-1977 and new commissioners, and the agenda of the 35th Annual Meeting, Williamsburg, Virginia, Oct. 5-8, 1976 are presented. Committee meeting reports delivered at the meeting included those of the executive committee, advisory committee, state administrators, state legislators, governors' appointees, and nominating committee. Section meeting reports covered the North Atlantic, northern shrimp and northern shrimp regulations, Middle Atlantic/Chesapeake Bay, and South Atlantic. Resolutions adopted by the full commission and the financial statement are also presented. Reports covered implementation of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act, compatibility of oil and gas development and fishing on the Atlantic coast, the status and future of coastal zone management, the State-Federal Fisheries Management Program, and the future and the sea. (FP, FT)
Descriptors: Fisheries management; Federal regulations; State regulations; Federal agencies; Conferences; Shrimps; Fishing; Coastal zones; Resource management; Oil and gas operations; Atlantic Ocean West
Identifiers: Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission; annual report; 1975-1976

78-05161
Industrial wastes.
Mueller, J. A.; Anderson, A. R.
Manhattan College, Environmental Engineering and Science Program, Bronx, NY 10471
MESA NEW YORK BIGHT ATLAS. MONOGRAPH 30 Jan. 1978 39 pp
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
The offshore water in the bend of the Atlantic coastline from Long Island on 1 side to New Jersey on the other is the New York Bight. This 15,000 mi2 of the Atlantic coastal ocean reaches seaward to the edge of the continental shelf, 80-120 mi offshore. Lying just offshore New York City, it is one of the world's most intensively used coastal areas-for recreation, shipping, fishing and shellfishing, and for dumping sewage sludge, construction rubble, and industrial wastes. Its potential is being considered for resources like sand and gravel and oil and gas. The character and importance of industrial wastes discharges in the New York Bight region are evaluated. The magnitude of bight area industrial wastes is considered as compared to that of the nation. Also considered are geographic distribution and input locations; mass loads from industrial waste discharges by source, by geographic location, and in comparison to waste inputs from other sources; industrial treatment methods; and official policies. Much wastewater in the bight area is now discharged through primary and secondary treatment plants. New federal regulations prescribing treatment levels and phasing out some ocean dumping should improve water quality. Industrial discharges contribute significant portions of the contaminant input loads to New York Bight. Future decisions on waste management must consider interrelationships among all contaminant sources. (AM, FP)
Descriptors: New York Bight; Coastal zones; Industrial wastes; Coastal resources; Wastewaters; Federal regulations; Water quality; Ocean dumping; Contamination; Management; Atlantic Ocean Northwest
Identifiers: waste management

78-05129
Land treatment of fish processing wastes on dredge spoil sites: Comparative cost evaluations.
Meo, M.; Day, J. W., Jr.; Ford, T. B.
Louisiana State Univ., Center for Wetland Resources, Baton Rouge, LA 70803
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES AND LAW 3(3), 307-318, 1977 Coden: CZMJBF
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
There is a diverse array of processing and packing operations for agriculture and fisheries of the many municipalities in the Louisiana coastal zone. Public law required best practicable technology by 1977. Present technology for fishery wastes include physical separation, physicochemical separation, air flotation, biological treatment, land treatment, and ocean disposal. Most of these methods are expensive for small operations and do not achieve zero discharge. Commonly used methods for treating domestic wastes do not achieve tertiary treatment (removal of N and P). Costs for tertiary treatment range from $0.42 to $1.23/1,000 gal treated. Land treatment can achieve advanced treatment at a cost of j$0.17/1,000 gal treated, a savings of $0.25 to $1.06 over other methods. Lower costs reflect the fact that this method depends on natural work services to a much greater extent than do conventional treatment processes. (AM)
Descriptors: Waste effluents; Fish processing; Coastal zones ; Louisiana Coast; Waste treatment; Waste disposal; Dredge spoil; Costs
Identifiers: fishery wastes; tertiary treatment; physical separation; physicochemical separation; air flotation; biological treatment; land treatment; ocean disposal

78-05032
The one in a hundred year tide.
Graff, J.
Inst. of Oceanographic Sciences, Bidston Observ., Birkenhead, Cheshire L43 7RA, Eng.
DOCK AND HARBOUR AUTHORITY 58(682), 201, 204, Sept. 1977 Coden: DHBAAL
illus. refs.
Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
In recent years there has been an increasing demand for information on the occurrence of extreme sea levels around the coastlines of Great Britain. Such information is valuable to harbor and coastal authorities engaged in planning flood defenses or predicting an assessment of flood damage along coastal areas not normally protected by flood embankments. Given a suitably long and accurate series of observed annual maximum tidal ht it is possible to analyze these by statistical procedures and provide information on the probable ht and frequency of occurrence of extreme levels. If the observations are available as a continuous series of high and low waters, or hourly ht, these can be analyzed to provide information on the secular changes and trends in tidal levels. Only a limited number of studies have been made in the analysis of extreme levels or tidal trends for ports around Great Britain. These studies provide sets of useful results in the estimation of the occurrence of extreme levels, a value of particular interest being the probably 1 in 100 yr maximum, i.e., the annual maximum with 1% probability of being exceeded. The table presented combines the results available from various studies in extreme levels concerning the estimated 1 in 100 yr extreme tide. Apart from Calshot the listed extreme values were derived from an application of the same statistical analysis procedure on the assumption that no secular trends exist in the annual maxima. (FT)
Descriptors: Sea levels; Great Britain; Coastal currents; Coastal zones; Harbors; Waterflooding; Tidal heights; Ports; Statistical analysis
Identifiers: extreme sea levels; coastlines; 1 in 100 yr extreme tide

78-05027
Some implications of oceans research.
Wooster, W. S.
Univ. of Washington, Inst. for Marine Studies, Seattle, WA 98195
OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL LAW JOURNAL 4(1), 39-50, 1977 Coden: ODILAC
refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
The funding of much of ocean research is justified on the basis of expected benefits. Such research also has political implications relating to the law of the sea and to the transfer of technology. These political implications are illustrated in an analysis of upwelling research. Potential benefits include the prediction of fishery yields, the forecasting of weather and climate, and the location and assessment of nonliving resources. Due to the location of coastal upwelling, many developing countries are concerned with sharing in these benefits. This concern has affected negotiations over control of marine scientific research in the law-of-the-sea negotiations and is related to the need to develop scientific capability in such countries. (AM)
Descriptors: Costs; Oceanography; Politics; Fisheries; Fish catches; Marine resources; Law of the Sea; Weather forecasting ; Upwelling; Coastal zones; International cooperation; International agencies
Identifiers: ocean research; technology; marine scientific research; UN; developing countries

78-04965
Directory of marine research facilities and personnel in Maine.
Brackett, D. S.Moore, K. R.
4th ed 1978 164 pp
(n.p.)
illus. no refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
The directory is intended to serve as a communications vehicle among Maine people with marine-related research interests. Although origfnally designed as a reference tool for students and faculty in institutions of higher learning in the state, the scope of the directory has been broadened to serve industry, independent and state agencies, and regional planners. The directory is not limited to deepwater offshore marine research; it also includes marine-related research such as planning and educational programs involving coastal wetlands and water quality, nearshore waters, estuaries, beaches, marshes, and aquiculture. About 350 personnel entries are included, most of which list research interests; research project titles; and project descriptions along with name, title, highest degree, agency or organization, address, and phone number. Keywords were chosen by each individual. Brief descriptions of academic facilities offering marine related courses are also provided. Information concerning marine summer courses, laboratories, special facilities and equipment, related courses, faculty, and research in progress is detailed for each institution. Similar data are provided for independent, state, and industrial/commercial organizations. Aquicultural organizations and fishermen's cooperatives in the state are listed. Personnel are also listed by keyword interests. (FP)
Descriptors: Directories; Marine sciences; Maine; Education; Coastal zones; Wetlands; Water quality; Estuaries; Beaches; Marshes; Aquiculture; Fishing industry
Identifiers: marine research; academic facilities

78-04491
Effective management of salinity variations in inland waters by improved prediction techniques.
Mann, E. H.; van de Kreeke, J.; DeFerrari, H.
Univ. of Miami, Office of Research Coordination, Coral Gables, FL 33124
pp. 250-251
illus. no refs.
78-04395 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Salinity variations; Florida Coast; Coastal zones; US East Coast; Estuaries; Inland waters; Resource management
Identifiers: improved prediction techniques

78-04480
The ocean's assimilative capacity for waste materials.
Hooper, A.
Interstate and Ocean Transportation Corp., 3 Parkway, Philadelphia, PA 19102
pp. 228-229
illus. no refs.
78-04395 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Waste effluents; Waste disposal; Materials; Coastal zones; Industrial wastes; US East Coast; Atlantic Ocean Northwest
Identifiers: waste materials; ocean assimilative capacity

78-04459
Assessment of building science technology in coastal hazard areas for improvement in building standards and codes.
Machemehl, J.
North Carolina State Univ., Dept. of Civil Engineering, Raleigh, NC 27607
pp. 140-141
illus. no refs.
78-04395 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: US East Coast; Coastal zones; Construction materials; Construction methods; Storms; Wave forces; Wind forces
Identifiers: building standards and codes; residential structures; coastal hazard areas; commercial structures

78-04441
To identify existing and needed oceanographic technology which will provide alternatives to coastal development.
Hanks, R.
NMFS, N.E. Region, 14 Elm St., Gloucester, MA 01930
pp. 104-105
illus. no refs.
78-04395 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Coastal resources; Resource management; Site selection; Environmental protection; US East Coast; Atlantic Ocean Northwest
Identifiers: coastal development alternatives

78-04433
To develop methods for efficient monitoring and assessing long term effects of perturbations on the coastal zone environment and resources.
Hanks, R.; Baer, L.
NMFS, N.E. Region, 14 Elm St., Gloucester, MA 01930
pp. 88-89
illus. no refs.
78-04395 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Coastal resources; Monitoring methods; Environmental impact; Environmental protection; US East Coast; Continental shelves; Atlantic Ocean Northwest

78-04421
Improved Technology required to maintain (or improve) food supplies from the sea.
Man, E. H.; Leischen, N.; Barakauskas, E. J.
Univ. of Miami, Office of Research Coordination, Coral Gables, FL 33124
pp. 64-65
illus. no refs.
78-04395 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Mariculture; Productivity; Coastal zones; Hatcheries; Fishing zones; Food resources; US East Coast; Atlantic Ocean Northwest
Identifiers: improved technology need

78-04419
Develop specific environmental and operational requirements for Atlantic OCS uses to identify compatible relationships among diverse activities in order to provide a basis for rational use of the OCS.
Sixfin, S.; Nelson, S. B.
Chase Manhattan Bank, Environmental Systems, 1 Chase Manhattan Bank Plaza, New York, NY 10015
pp. 60-61
illus. no refs.
78-04395 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Atlantic Ocean Northwest; Outer continental shelves; US East Coast; Coastal zones; Offshore operations; Waste disposal; Offshore structures; Nuclear power plants; Pipelines; Fishing; Sport fishing; Recreation; Offshore exploitation
Identifiers: rational OCS use

78-04418
Environmental assessment of coastal areas for potential siting of floating nuclear power plants.
Haertjens, B. L.
Offshore Power Systems Co., P.O. Box 8000 Jacksonville, FL 32211
pp. 58-59
illus. no refs.
78-04395 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Site selection; Nuclear power plants; Coastal zones; Floating structures; US East Coast; Environmental impact
Identifiers: potential siting; environmental assessment

78-04417
The need for efficient and rapid investigation/monitoring of the movement and effects of offshore and/or nearshore oil spills to fisheries and coastal regions to assist in oil clean-up activities and to assess oil impact damage claims-proposed oil "super team"
Fisher, J. J.
Univ. of Rhode Island, Dept. of Geology, Kingston, RI 02881
pp. 56-57
illus. no refs.
78-04395 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Oil spills; Monitoring methods; Coastal zones; US East Coast; Oil pollution; Fisheries; Environmental management; Pollutant removal; Georges Bank; Atlantic Ocean Northwest
Identifiers: proposed oil "super team"; Baltimore Canyon

78-04406
Better information needed on the long term effects of ocean waste disposal and on predictive abilities of effects.
Hanks, R.
NMFS, N.E. Region, 14 Elm St., Gloucester, MA 01930
pp. 34-35
illus. no refs.
78-04395 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Forecasting; Waste disposal; Ocean dumping; Domestic wastes; Industrial wastes; Coastal zones; US East Coast; Site selection; Atlantic Ocean Northwest

78-04403
Need for improved real time coastal and offshore marine weather and oceanographic observational data and analytical and forecasting models.
Baer, L.; McDermott, V. C.
NOAA, EN-3, Oceanographic Services Office, 6010 Executive Blvd., Rockville, MD 20852
pp. 28-29
illus. no refs.
78-04395 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Forecasting; Coastal zones; US East Coast; Weather data; Oceanographic data; Recreation; Atlantic Ocean Northwest
Identifiers: analytical models; forecasting models; marine operations; coastal operations; real time data needs

78-04399
Need for an adequate long-term monitoring system for continental shelf waters to measure major changes in environment and living resources.
Hanks, R.; Walford, L.; Allmendinger, E.; et al.
NMFS, N.E. Region, 14 Elm St., Gloucester, MA 01930
pp. 20-21
illus. no refs.
78-04395 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Monitoring methods; Continental shelves; Resource management; Marine resources; US East Coast; Environmental protection; Coastal zones; Atlantic Ocean Northwest
Identifiers: major change measurements

78-04395
Atlantic offshore users workshop.
Anonymous
Newark, Del. May 19-21, 1977
In DELAWARE. UNIVERSITY, NEWARK. COLLEGE OF MARINE STUDIES. PUBLICATION DEL-SG-11-77 June 1977 292 pp
Illus. for various papers
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
Commercial users of the Atlantic offshore areas, their governmental regulators and service organizations, and Sea Grant institutional representatives participated in the conference. The objective was to identify-and rank in priority order-the most important oceanographic and oceanographic engineering problems (or information gaps) which, if solved, could lead to better commercial use and to better resource management practices. The 15 Sea Grant institutions on the East Coast hosted the workshop. Greatest attention was given to problems on the continental shelf. Some problems involved estuaries and tributary rivers. Other problems extended beyond the 200-mi limit. Two pages were used for each problem-one giving a succinct description of the problem (and a statement about its commercial significance) and the other furnishing a location map to show where the problem exists. (FT)
Descriptors: Environmental surveillance; Conferences; Atlantic Ocean Northwest; US East Coast; Ocean engineering; Oceanography; Continental shelves; Offshore operations; Waste disposal; Coastal zones; Marine resources; Resource management
Identifiers: May 1977; workshop; oceanographic problem descriptions; commercial uses

78-04225
A needs analysis seminar in coastal zone management.
Freeman, D. M.
Pensacola, Fla. Jan. 16, 1976
(1976?) 128 pp
Publ: Pensacola, Fla. University of West Florida
no refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
A transcript is presented of a day-long seminar discussion held at the University of West Florida, Pensacola, on the identification of specific areas of research, training, and data collection in need of development. Participants included professionals of both private and public sectors and at various levels of the U.S. government. Core courses and seminars in coastal zone management currently offered for the University of West Florida Master of Public Administration program are outlined, and guidelines for the Public Service Internship Program for students in the Master of Public Administration program at the university are given. (FP, FT)
Descriptors: Conferences; Coastal zones; Resource management; Education; US; Coastal resources
Identifiers: needs analysis seminar; Univ. of West Florida; transcript

78-04209
Compendium of coastal wave data in North America.
Edge, B. L.; Sperling, P. A.; Magoon, O. T.
Clemson Univ., Dept. of Civil Engineering, Clemson, SC 29631
pp. 187-218
illus. no refs.
78-04152 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Wave data; Canada Coast; US Coast; North America East Coast; North America West Coast; Great Lakes

78-04201
California coastal law regulating San Pedro Bay.
Hoffmaster, B. N.
Port of Long Beach, Long Beach, CA
pp. 38-41
no refs.
78-04152 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: California; California Coast; US West Coast; Legislation; Coastal zones; Ports; Harbors; Environmental protection; Port facilities
Identifiers: San Pedro Bay

78-04101
Informational requirements of the Washington coastal zone management program.
Mack, D. R.
Washington Dept. of Ecology, Olympia, WA 98504
pp. 259-262
no refs.
78-04077 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Washington Coast; US West Coast; Puget Sound; Coastal zones; Coastal resources; Resource management
Identifiers: informational requirements

78-04100
Management concerns in Puget Sound research.
Johnson, W. A.
Dept. of Natural Resources, Div. of Marine Land Management, Olympia, WA 98195
pp. 249-258
no refs.
78-04077 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Environmental management; Puget Sound; US West Coast; Washington Coast; Coastal zones; Coastal resources; Resource management; Aquiculture
Identifiers: research considerations

78-04099
Puget Sound research-making results available.
Harris, H. S.
MESA Puget Sound Project, 7600 Sand Pt. Way N.E., Seattle, WA 98115
pp. 245-248
no refs.
78-04077 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Puget Sound; US West Coast; Washington Coast; Coastal zones; Resource management; Coastal resources
Identifiers: research results availability

78-04087
An input-output econometric model of the Puget Sound region: A suggestion.
Conway, R. S., Jr.
Univ. of Washington, DS-10, Business Administration, Seattle, WA 98195
pp. 73-80
illus. no refs.
78-04077 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Puget Sound; Washington Coast; US West Coast; Economics; Port development; Ports; Forecasting; Feasibility studies; Coastal zones; Marine pollution
Identifiers: Port of Seattle; econometric model

78-04086
Muddling through the management of Puget Sound.
Mar, B. W.
Univ. of Washington, FX-10, Seattle, WA 98195
pp. 68-71
no refs.
78-04077 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Puget Sound; Washington Coast; US West Coast; Coastal resources; Resource management; Environmental management; Coastal zones

78-04080
Bays and estuaries: The ultimate shoreline management challenge for local government.
Derickson, D. L.
Snohomish County Planning Dept., Court House, Everett, WA 98201
pp. 30-37
no refs.
78-04077 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Bays; Estuaries; Resource management; Washington Coast; Shores; US West Coast; Puget Sound; Coastal zones; Federal regulations; State regulations
Identifiers: permit procedures and enforcement; Snohomish County Shoreline Management Program

78-04077
The use, study and management of Puget Sound: A symposium.
Anonymous
Seattle, Wash. Mar. 23-25, 1977
WASHINGTON (STATE). UNIVERSITY. DIVISION OF MARINE RESOURCES. WASHINGTON SEA GRANT PUBLICATION WSG-WO 77-1 (1977?) 272 pp
illus. refs. for various papers
Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
In this symposium specific questions were posed regarding the uses of Puget Sound, the regulations that govern these uses, and the effects of those policies on the environment and its users. Varied vie..points presented to generate a realistic perspective include agency, industry, academic, and research viewpoints. Three special addresses precede the symposium papers. A list of symposium participants is included. The conference was sponsored by the Division of Marine Resources, University of Washington; the American Society of Limnology and Oceanography; the Washington State Department of Ecology; the Northwest Pulp and Paper Association; the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle (METRO); NOAA; and the EPA, Region X. (FP, FT)
Descriptors: Conferences; Puget Sound; Washington Coast; US West Coast; Coastal zones; Coastal resources; Resource management; Marine pollution; Legislation; Environmental management
Identifiers: proceedings; Mar. 1977; Use, Study, and Management of Puget Sound

78-04036
Vulnerability of shoreline environments to oil spill impacts.
Hayes, M. O.
Univ. of South Carolina, Dept. of Geology, Columbia, SC 29208
pp. 121-131
illus. refs.
78-04026 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Oil spills; Environmental impact; Ship grounding; Oil pollution; Shores; Beaches; Tidal flats; Salt marshes; Habitats; Coastal zones
Identifiers: Metula spill-1974; Urquiola spill-1976; major oil spills list; coastal environment vulnerability classification

78-04030
Marine research by ADF&G in Kachemak Bay.
Flagg, L. B.
Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Box 234, Homer, AK 99603
pp. 53-76
illus. no refs.
78-04026 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: CONFERENCE PAPER
Descriptors: Environmental impact; Alaska Coast; Shellfish; Offshore leases; Oil and gas; Commercial fisheries; Coastal zones; Habitats; Fish; Marine organisms; State programs; Catch statistics; Circulation
Identifiers: potential impact; Kachemak Bay; marine research programs

78-03957

The delimitation of exclusive economic zones.

Kapoor, D. C.

International Hydrographic Bureau, Monaco

MARITIME POLICY AND MANAGEMENT 4(5), 255-263, July 1977

Coden: MPMADU

Illus. no refs.

Sum.

Languages: ENGLISH

Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER

Problems relating to the delimitation of maritime boundaries, particularly those of exclusive economic zones (EEZ), as they affect the hydrographic surveyor are discussed. Jurisdiction cited to define offshore boundaries includes the Declaration of Principles adopted by the UN in 1970; the Convention on the Continental Shelf adopted by the 1958 Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS); and the recent single negotiating texts (SNT), which largely conform to the 1958 rules but do not contain any provisions relating to the maximum permissible length for a straight base-line apart from the specifications made about the length of bay closing lines. The use of mathematics to define recoverable boundary lines, geodetic reference datums, and determining the outer limit of the continental shelf are also discussed. It is important that offshore boundary provisions contained in the universal treaty can be interpreted in terms of easily definable and recoverable boundaries to enable coastal states and the international seabed authority to establish permanent areas of jurisdiction. (FT, SS)

Descriptors: Territorial waters; Coastal waters; Coastal zones; Continental shelves; Outer continental shelves; International agreements; International relations; International waters; Law of the Sea; Maritime boundaries

Identifiers: Convention on the Continental Shelf; UN; exclusive economic zones; single negotiating texts; Declaration of Principles; SNT; UNCLOS; EEZ; hydrographic surveyor

78-03905

The vagrant ethic: Need for a sea-lane philosophy.

Richardson, R. B.

Port of London, Eng.

MARITIME POLICY AND MANAGEMENT 4(4), 203-208, Apr. 1977

Coden: MPMADU

refs.

Abs.

Languages: ENGLISH

Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER

Although considerable progress has been made recently in the evolution of marine traffic procedures in coastal and waterway areas, mariners are finding it difficult to cope with the diverse traffic schemes that have been devised so far. Ten recommendations made for efficient traffic flow within economic enforcement zones include the following: establishing procedures by which ships conduct themselves, particularly in relation to communications; defining systems as seaways, coastways, and waterways, each with a main route, off route, and crossing routes, and procedures for the use of each; forming a basic area communications watch such that VHF ships would guard the route primary VHF channels or alternatives for the area, and nonVHF ships would guard the local MF R/T (multiple frequency receive/transmit) channel in conjunction with the local coast radio station; on entering a specified area, ships would check into the system to give and receive information; making ships equipped with VHF equipment to report at way points so traffic intentions may be collated and monitored; establishing bridge to bridge contact on channel 6 when approaching a defined crossing area; and making the coast radio stations work in close cooperation with shore centers for the exchange of traffic information. A model Marine Traffic Act found to be acceptable by marine lawyers in the English Admiralty Courts is presented. It could serve as a basis for an acceptable philosophy for all marine traffic systems of the future. (FT)

Descriptors: Traffic control; Coastal zones; Ship communications; Navigation; Radio communications; Ship routing ; Waterways; Radio frequencies

Identifiers: main routes; off routes; crossing routes; VHF channels; multiple frequency receive-channel; model Marine Traffic Act

78-03877
Citizen participation in planning for coastal zone managment.
Doubleday, J.; Godwin, R. K.; Orange, K.
Willamette Univ., Graduate School of Administration, Salem, OR 97301
OREGON. STATE UNIVERSITY, CORVALLIS. SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM, PUBLICATION ORESU-T-77-005 Oct. 1977 79 pp
illus. no refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
Participation in the citizen involvement program undertaken by the Oregon Coastal Conservation and Development Commission between 1971 and 1975 is analyzed and evaluated. The final evaluation was based on the propositions that mechanisms for citizen participation should facilitate the ability of the governed to influence and hold accountable the governors and that citizens who participate should reflect population preferences of the geographic area for which representation is sought. The following areas were studied: actions by the commission to obtain participation; opinions of citizens, staff, and commissioners on both substantive issues and on the impacts of citizen participation on the policies; and differences between workshop participants and nonparticipants. The design of the citizen participation program did not encourage extensive citizen influence or representative involvement. Major issues in the design of public participation programs are also discussed and conditions necessary for obtaining influential and representative citizen actions are indicated. (FT)
Descriptors: Public concern; Coastal resources; State agencies; State programs; Government agencies; Government programs; Oregon; Environmental management; Conservation; Resource management; US West Coast
Identifiers: Oregon Coastal Conservation and Development Commission; citizen participation; coastal conservation

78-03876
Georgia's coastal zone: An inventory of photographic and satellite coverage 1945-1977.
Keeler, R.; Reimold, R. J.
GEORGIA. UNIVERSITY. MARINE SCIENCE CENTER, SKIDAWAY ISLAND. TECHNICAL REPORT SERIES 77-5 1977 44 pp
illus. no refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
Aerial photographic surveys completed since 1945 and Landsat images available for the 6 coastal counties of Georgia are presented. The surveys are categorized by county and subclassified by date. Each of the entries identifies the date, percentage of coverage of the county, type of film, scale, agency that conducted the survey, project identification number, and provides a map indicating the location of the flight. Entire surveys are enumerated. Addresses for each of the source agencies follow the surveys. Each Landsat entry identifies date of image, scene identification number, percent of cloud cover, and quality of the four multispectral scanner image bands. (FT)
Descriptors: Aerial surveys; Aerial photography; Satellite data; Satellite observations; Georgia Coast; Coastal zones; US East Coast
Identifiers: Landsat; Landsat imagery; satellite imagery; multispectral scanners

78-03875
Governmental jurisdictions of the New York coastal zone: An analysis of coastal programs.
Marr, P. D.; Schuler, E. K., Jr.
State Univ. of New York, Albany, NY 12203
NEW YORK SEA GRANT INSTITUTE. PUBLICATION NYSSGP-RS-76-021 Aug. 1976 116 pp
illus. refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
Programs of federal agencies, interstate agencies, New York state agencies, international organizations and fishery treaties, and regional boards, commissions, and authorities affecting both the marine and Great Lakes coastal zones of New York state are discussed. Descriptions of each program include the legal authority of the organization with relevant subsequent legislation; the geographical jurisdiction of each unit; the organization's purpose; the responsibilities, functions, and duties of each unit; and information on unique coastal functions of the organization. It is designed primarily for agency staffs and individuals involved in coastal work. (FT)
Descriptors: Directories; New York; Great Lakes; Jurisdiction; Federal agencies; Federal programs; State agencies; State programs; Government agencies; Government programs; Coastal zones; Environmental management; Legislation ; Coastal protection; Environmental protection
Identifiers: coastal management

78-03874
New England River Basins Commission: 1976 annual report.
Anonymous
U.S. NEW ENGLAND RIVER BASINS COMMISSION. ANNUAL REPORT 1976 20 pp
illus. no refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
The New England River Basins Commission (NERBC) has sponsored programs and projects to help the state in the management of the region's coastal zone according to the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. A NERBC RALI (Resources and Land Investigation) project entitled "Development and Application of a Methodology for Siting Onshore Facilities Associated with Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Development" has given rise to the following reports: a Factbook containing detailed information on the onshore facilities normally associated with OCS oil and gas development; Estimates for New England, reporting the potential range of opportunities and impacts expected from oil and gas development on Georges Bank and listing the number of permanent offshore platforms and onshore facilities that may be needed as a result of OCS development; and Planning Methodologies, providing a systematic approach for use by planning agencies in likely frontier areas in developing alternative scenarios that can be used for analysis of facility siting and impact. A nationwide series of training workshops was scheduled for spring 1977 to provide state and local planners and public officials with a method for understanding the nature and potential scope of oil and gas exploration, development, and production off their shores; the potential onshore implications; and the steps involved in planning for that development. The New England-New York Coastal Zone Task Force serves as a regional forum for the exchange of ideas and information about coastal zone managment, and funds the Coastal Zone Liaison Service to provide full-time staff support for Task Force activities. The Task Force has assisted in an educational film on the OCS development process, set up a Regional OCS Technical Service, and is evaluating a design for a gas facilities study. The OCS Task Force provides a forum for governmental and scientific groups to discuss technical developmental aspects. (FT)
Descriptors: New England Coast; Coastal zones; Resource management; Outer continental shelves; US East Coast; Oil and gas operations; Coastal resources; Regional planning; Offshore operations
Identifiers: New England River Basins Commission

78-03873
Ocean and coastal law teaching materials: Vol. II: Coastal law.
Schoenbaum, T. J.; Merritt, R. W.; Hogue, M. A.; et al.
SEA GRANT PUBLICATION UNC-SG-77-09 Apr. 1977 363 pp
no refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
This book of materials is a response to the need for a teaching tool showing the interrelationship between the law of the sea and coastal legal problems. It is a reflection of the growing awareness that the contemporary emphasis on new and improved uses of the resources of the oceans will have a profound impact on the character of coastal areas. Conversely, coastal planning decisions will affect choices in the development of ocean resources. The stimulus for the compilation of these materials was to provide a ready set of readings for students enrolled in the Ocean and Coastal Law course at the University of North Carolina School. Readings and legal actions are presented on the topics of public and private rights in the coastal areas (the Public Trust Doctrine, impact of the public trust, other public servitudes, changes in the shoreline area, and public access to beaches), government developmental and regulatory activities in coastal areas (governmental conservation and development, and regulatory activities), and comprehensive coastal planning (federal law, state law, implementation of coastal planning, and constitutional issues). (FP, FT)
Descriptors: Coastal resources; Coastal protection; Coastal zones; Legal aspects; Legal actions; Beaches; Federal regulations; State regulations; Legislation; Education; Law of the Sea; Federal programs; State programs
Identifiers: coastal planning; public access; University of North Carolina

78-03872
Ocean and coastal law teaching materials: Vol. I: Ocean law.
Schoenbaum, T. J.; Brian, D. A.; York, M. M.; et al.
SEA GRANT PUBLICATION UNC-SG-77-09 Apr. 1977 477 pp
no refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
This book of materials is a response to the need for a teaching tool showing the interrelationship between the law of the sea and coastal legal problems. It is a reflection of the growing awareness that the contemporary emphasis on new and improved uses of the resources of the oceans will have a profound impact on the character of coastal areas. Conversely, coastal planning decisions will affect choices in the development of ocean resources. The stimulus for the compilation of these materials was to provide a ready set of readings for students enrolled in the Ocean and Coastal Law course at the University of North Carolina School. Readings and legal actions are presented on the topics of ocean space (the territorial sea, special jurisdictional areas: economic zone), living resources of the oceans (fisheries, mariculture, and marine mammals and wildlife), nonliving and energy resources of the oceans (outer continental shelf drilling, deepwater ports, floating nuclear power plants, deep seabed mining, and other proposed uses of the nonliving and energy resources of the ocean), and marine pollution control (international law and U.S. law). (FP, FT)
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Legal actions; Education; Territorial waters; Jurisdiction; Marine resources; Fisheries; Mariculture; Marine pollution; Offshore drilling; Ports; Nuclear power plants; Deep-sea mining; US; Law of the Sea
Identifiers: University of North Carolina; international law; U.S. law; energy resources

78-03871
Public use of coastal beaches.
Owens, D. W.; Brower, D. J.
Univ. of North Carolina, Center for Urban and Regional Studies, Chapel Hill, NC 27514
SEA GRANT PUBLICATION UNC-SG-76-08 Sept. 1976 356 pp
numerous refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
The question of beach access is now an important social, political, and legal issue in the U.S. The demand for beach recreation and the supply of beach areas available for public recreation have now reached such an imbalance as to create crises in many communities. Private property rights and an increased sensitivity to the fragile nature of the coastal environment have led to an ever-dwindling beach freely available for public use. Much of the beach area in public hands is not available for public recreation. Some is used for governmental purposes incompatible with recreational use. Another problem is the exclusionary nature of many locally owned beaches. Several states have enacted beach legislation, e.g., the "Open Beaches Act" passed by the Texas legislature in 1959. There has also been much litigation on the issue, with important decisions coming in the last 10 yr from the state courts of New York, New Jersey, Florida, Texas, Washington, Oregon, and California. The issues and potential resolutions are examined. Methods for firmly establishing public rights that already exist in the beach resource are explored, and means of acquiring new rights which permit the public to use the beach are examined. Topics discussed include establishing public ownership, use and access rights to the wet-sand, dry-sand and the upland areas; acquisition of public ownership,, use, and access rights in the beach resource; special problems relative to a dynamic shoreline; and nonresident access to municipal beaches. The bibliography covers judicial material. (FT)
Descriptors: Beaches; Politics; Legal aspects; US; Recreation beaches; Legislation; Public concern; Coastal zones; Legal actions; Bibliographies
Identifiers: beach access; public use

78-03856

The relationship between coastal-zone management and off-shore economic development.

Clark, M. J.

Southampton Univ., Geography Dept., Highfield, Southampton, Eng.

MARITIME POLICY AND MANAGEMENT 4(6), 431-449, Oct. 1977

Coden: MPMADU

illus. refs.

Abs.

Languages: ENGLISH

Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER

Factors determining whether the relationship between the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) and the coastal zone is sufficiently close and significant in management terms to justify joint legislation and planning are discussed, it is concluded the justification is there. Topics discussed include the structure of the coastal zone management process, the nature of the biophysical and socioeconomic systems in coastal zones, perception as a prelude to decision making, the relationship between management and biophysical attributes, decision making stategies and criteria, and coastal zone inputs to continental shelf planning. As socioeconomic pressures on the use of coastal resources increase and diversify, traditional decision making systems at local levels may be ill equipped to handle them, and it becomes essential that a broad-based management process should be formalized in legislative and administrative structures geared to the scope and pace of current demands. (FT)

Descriptors: Coastal zones; Coastal waters; Offshore operations; Environmental management; Resource management; Continental shelves; Government policies; Coastal resources

Identifiers: exclusive economic zones; EEZ; biophysical attributes; socioeconomic systems

78-03855

The continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone: The problem of delimitation at UNCLOS III.

Brown, E. D.

Univ. of Wales, Inst. of Science and Technology, Center for Law and Policy, King Edward VII Ave., Cardiff CF1 3NU, Wales

MARITIME POLICY AND MANAGEMENT 4(6), 377-408, Oct. 1977

Coden: MPMADU

illus. numerous refs.

Abs.

Languages: ENGLISH

Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER

A draft of the rules contained in the Revised Single Negotiating Text (RSNT) at the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III) involving delimitation of both the continental shelf and the new exclusive economic zone (EEZ) is analyzed. Topics discussed include relevant provisions of RSNT, definition of the continental shelf, the continental shelf of islands and rocks, settlement of disputes, definition of the EEZ and delimitation of the outer limit, and delimitation of the EEZ between adjacent or opposite states. Commentary was written on RSNT articles prior to the 6th UNCLOS session in mid-1977. (AM, FT)

Descriptors: Law of the Sea; International agreements; International law; International policies; International relations; Territorial waters; Coastal zones; Legal aspects; Continental shelves; International agencies; Conferences

Identifiers: Revised Single Negotiating Text; Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea; exlcusive economic zone; RSNT; UNCLOS III; EEZ

78-03853

The exclusive economic zone: Criteria and machinery for the resolution of international conflicts between different users of the EEZ.

Brown, E. D.

Univ. of Wales, Inst. of Science and Technology, Dept. of Law, King Edward VII Ave., Cardiff CF1 3NU, Wales

MARITIME POLICY AND MANAGEMENT 4(6), 325-350, Oct. 1977

Coden: MPMADU

illus. refs.

Abs.

Languages: ENGLISH

Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER

A critical analysis of the latest draft articles under consideration for the establishment of the 200-mi exclusive economic zone (EEZ) by the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III) is presented, and the proposed criteria by which disputes might be resolved are considered. Topics discussed include the legal status of the EEZ; the scope and nature of the rights, jurisdictions, and duties in the EEZ; criteria for the resolution of EEZ conflicts in international law; and the machinery for the resolution of international conflicts in the EEZ. (AM, FT)

Descriptors: Law of the Sea; Territorial waters; International law; International agreements; International relations; Coastal zones; Legal aspects; Jurisdiction; Conferences; International agencies

Identifiers: exclusive economic zones; Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea; 200-mi economic zones; EEZ; UNCLOS III

78-03852
The EEZ: International enforcement problems.
Young, E.
MARITIME POLICY AND MANAGEMENT 4(6), 315-324, Oct. 1977
Coden: MPMADU
no refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
Problems and possible solutions to the policing and protection of economic activities undertaken in offshore zones under coastal state jurisdiction are discussed. The exclusive deployment in any particular area or volume of sea of the civil power of a particular state is a process unlikely to stop at the apparently agreed limits, either qualitative or quantitative, and disputes of the kind already demonstrated with the present transitional UN Conference on the Law of the Sea regime (UNCLOS I-UNCLOS III) are unlikely to disappear under any new regime, whether it is a formal convention or a general approximation of national arrangements to one of the Single Informal Negotiating Texts (SINT). The international community may find a tacit agreement for the SINT which will empower coastal states to deploy civil power at sea out to 200-mi. The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is a concept not yet defined in internationally accepted language let alone defined in international law. The offshore role of the government of a coastal state is described as it relates to the EEZ. (AM, FT)
Descriptors: Territorial waters; Law of the Sea; International law; International agreements; International relations; Coastal zones; Economics; Jurisdiction; Government policies; Conferences; International agencies
Identifiers: exclusive economic zone; Single Informal Negotiating Texts; Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea; 200-mi economic zone; coastal zone policing; EEZ

78-03840
Laws passed during the 1976 session of the Mississippi Legislature.
Anonymous
MISSISSIPPI-ALABAMA SEA GRANT CONSORTIUM. PUBLICATION MASGP 77-010 1976 23 pp
no refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
Laws are presented that would affect the use and development of the state's marine and coastal zone. The volume updates the 10-vol compilation of the state's laws that was published in 1974. Laws presented cover the areas of general administration, environmental control, living resources, industrial and agricultural resources, and mineral and nonliving resources. (FP, FT)
Descriptors: Legislation; Mississippi; Coastal zones; Coastal resources; Coastal protection; Environmental management; Marine resources; Marine organisms; Mineral resources
Identifiers: general administration; industrial resources; agricultural resources; 1976; Mississippi Legislature

78-03736
The EEZ and the progress of fisheries negotiations January to May 1977.
Steel, D. I. A.
White Fish Authority, Fishery Economics Research Unit, Edinburgh, Scot.
MARITIME POLICY AND MANAGEMENT 4(6), 425-430, Oct. 1977
Coden: MPMADU
illus. no refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
The haphazard extension of exclusive economic zones (EEZ) and fishing limits will have far-reaching economic repercussions worldwide. Countries which have not previously fully exploited their own resources will be under pressure to do so; nations which have traditionally fished in the waters of other countries may be faced with inevitable reduction in their fishing effort in these waters. The extension of fishing limits creates problems of an economic and social nature demanding political initiative. Politically, the extension of fishing limits, particularly in waters such as the North Sea, makes international cooperation imperative. Of most immediate interest to the UK are the talks being held within the EEC on formation of a new internal fisheries policy and the discussions between the EEC and Third Countries, the developments of which are listed and discussed for the first half of 1977. As of Jan. 1977, Japanese, Cuban, Bulgarian, and Rumanian fishing vessels were barred from European waters, and temporary 30-mo arrangements were made with various other countries for fishing rights in European waters until long-term arrangements could be reached. Positive action by the EEC toward formulating a fisheries policy include enforcing conservation measures affecting industrial and herring fisheries, but much work, especially in the setting of quotas, remained. International arrangements made during the period involving fishing rights in the 200-mi zones of coastal states are briefly discussed. (AM, FT)
Descriptors: United Kingdom; North Sea; European waters; Fisheries; Herring fisheries; Fisheries legislation; Fisheries management; Fishery zones; Fishing limits; International agencies; International relations; International agreements; Coastal zones
Identifiers: EEC; exclusive economic zone; EEZ

78-03733
Marine resources development and management: A report on the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution Sea Grant Program: July 1975-June 1976.
Bumpus, D. F.
WHOI, Main St., Woods Hole, MA 02543
WOODS HOLE, MASS. OCEANOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION. TECHNICAL REPORT Dec. 1976 Coden: WOTRAC 44 pp
illus. no refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
Through its 5 departments (biology, chemistry, geology and geophysics, physical oceanography, and ocean engineering) and its Marine Policy and Ocean Management Program, WHOI is conducting research in all phases of marine science, ocean engineering, and marine policy and management. The Sea Grant Program budget represents j3.5% of the institution's total budget. This program has broadened during 1976 to include research in aquiculture, living resources, marine economics, ocean law-coastal, socio-political studies, ocean engineering, and marine environmental research and the development of 1 course in coastal zone management at the Massachusetts Maritime Academy. The thrust of the program is aimed at marine resources development and management on a broad scale, but some research has begun to focus on local problems in cooperation with the Falmouth Shellfish Warden and Waterways Committee and the Martha's Vineyard Commission. Staff members are being encouraged to be responsive to the needs of individuals or groups in the coastal zone and elsewhere who exhibit practical problems which WHOI can help solve. (FT)
Descriptors: Aquiculture; Marine resources; Education; Training; Ocean engineering; Marine pollution; Environmental protection; Resource management; Ecosystems; Legislation; Coastal zones
Identifiers: WHOI; Marine Resources Development and Management; Sea Grant Program; environmental models; ecosystems research

78-03725
Coastal fisheries: An emerging element in coastal zone management.
Knecht, R. W.
NOAA, Coastal Zone Management, 3300 Whitehaven St. NW, Wash., DC 20235
FISHERIES 2(6), 8-9, 17, Nov.-Dec. 1977 Coden: FISHDN
no refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
The early emphasis in state coastal zone management (CZM) programs has been on conflict resolution, intergovernmental coordination, and building the necessary framework for achieving the CZM mission. Much of the planning work has been completed by the states, and in the next year, K20 programs will begin the implementation phase. Several aspects of the CZM program that could provide unique benefit to fisheries management include the following: providing a link between land and water management; resolving conflicts by identifying priority uses for allocation of coastal resources; insuring intergovernmental coordination and that actions taken are complementary to the overall plan; conducting interstate or regional cooperative efforts; and offering financial and technical assistance. The CZM should complement broad fisheries management objectives with particular emphasis on intergovernmental and regional cooperation, habitat management, recreational or commercial use, and the resolution of conflicts between fisheries and nonfisheries interests. Two fisheries-related proposals that could serve as prototypes for an enlarged focus on living marine resources through CZM include an interstate fisheries project concerning salmon in Lake Michigan and a series of projects in Maine that mesh with an overall species management plan currently under development. The extent to which CZM broadens its assistance in the fisheries will depend on funding levels, the scope of assistance identified by the states, and a clear demonstration that through its basic management program interstate compact opportunities, and research component CZM can provide special benefits for living marine resource programs. (FT)
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Resource management; Fisheries management; US Coast; Coastal resources; Fisheries; State programs
Identifiers: coastal zone management (CZM) programs

78-03242
Biogeographical latitudinal-zonal nomenclature of coastal marine biota.
Okeanologiia, 17(1), 1977 (American Geophysical Union)
Semenov, V. N.
All-Union Scientific Research Inst. of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography, USSR
OCEANOLOGY 17(1), 90-96, Aug. 1977 Coden: ONLGAE
illus. refs. (Some in Fr.; Ger.; Russ.; Span.)
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: JOURNAL PAPER
This newly proposed nomenclature gives considerably more freedom in combining words for the formation of terms than does the traditional nomenclature. The word "temperal'nyyi" (from the Latin temperatus, English temperate-umerenyy in Russian), which is new to the Russian language, is introduced to designate distributions in temperate waters. Distributions in cold and in warm waters are called polar and tropical, respectively. The prefixes "boreo-" and "noto-" designate the northern or southern hemispheres. Occasionally the prefixes "eu-," "medio-," "infer-," "circa-," "mero-," "sub-," "holo-," and "bi-," are inserted between "boreo-" or "noto-" and the main word (polar, temperate, or tropical). For example, "boreoeupolar" is used instead of the traditional "high-Arctic," and "boreoinfertemperate," instead of "low-Arctic." The concept of "bipolarity" has been narrowed. Only simultaneous occurrence in the cold waters of the Arctic and Antarctic is denoted as bipolar. Bipolar distribution in the broad sense is denoted as amphi-equatorial. There are 5 principal types of ampni-equatorial distributions: bipolar (in the narrow sense), bitemperate, bitemperopolar, bitropical, bitemperotropical. In the new nomenclature an amphiboreal distribution is called (boreo) amphitemperate. (AM)
Descriptors: Biogeography; Latitude; Zonation; Biota; Coastal zones
Identifiers: nomenclature

78-01258
Contingency planning for the impact of oil spills in different coastal environments of Canada.
Owens, E. H.
Louisiana State Univ., Coastal Studies Inst., Baton Rouge, LA 70803
pp. 115-122
illus. refs.
78-01239 Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: Environmental impact; Oil spills; Coastal zones ; Canada East Coast; Beaches; Gulf of St. Lawrence; Bay of Fundy; Pollutant removal
Identifiers: contingency planning; Magdalen Islands; Chedabucto Bay

78-01256
The development and use of resource sensitivity maps for oil spill countermeasures.
Hum, S.
Environment Canada, Environmental Protection Service, W. Vancouver, B.C. V7T 1A2, Can.
pp. 105-110
illus. no refs.
78-01239 Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: Maps; Oil spills; Environmental protection; Coastal zones; Marine resources; Canada West Coast; British Columbia Coast; Oil pollution control
Identifiers: contingency planning; resource sensitivity maps

78-01088
Ocean thermal energy conversion plants: Federal and state regulatory aspects.
Higgins, J. C., Jr.
Offshore Power Systems, Jacksonville, FL
pp. 165-194
numerous refs.
78-01079 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: Thermal energy; Energy conversion; Federal regulations; State regulations; Jurisdiction; US; Power plants ; Federal agencies; Coastal zones
Identifiers: OTEC; ACE; USCG; EPA; FPC; DOD; USDC; USDI

78-00982
The exclusive economic zone as seen by a shipowner.
Becker, G. L.
Exxon Corp.
pp. 113-136
refs.
78-00974 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Jurisdiction; Legal aspects; Law of the Sea; Territorial waters; International agencies
Identifiers: Shipowners; exclusive economic zone; Revised Single Negotiating Text; UN

78-00978
International planning for coastal zone management.
Armstrong, J.
Univ. of Michigan, Coastal Zone Lab., Ann Arbor, MI 48104
pp. 71-77
no refs.
78-00974 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Resource management; International policies; Coastal resources; International agencies
Identifiers: UN

78-00977
Coastal zone management: Recent developments in the U.S.
Knecht, R.
NOAA, Office of Coastal Zone Management, 3300 Whitehaven St. NW, Wash., DC 20235
pp. 63-69
no refs.
78-00974 No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: Coastal zones; US; Federal programs; Resource management; Legislation; State programs
Identifiers: recent developments

78-00974
Law of the Sea: Conference outcomes and problems of implementation.
Miles, E.Gamble, J. K., Jr.
Law of the Sea Institute Tenth Annual Conference Kingston, R.I. June 22-25, 1976
1977 425 pp.
Publ: Cambridge, Mass. Ballinger Publishing Company
Illus. refs. for various papers
Languages: ENGLISH
For this conference, participants offer perspectives on the current directions for the Law of the Sea group and consider consequences of proposals for unilateral action. The conference proceedings also include assessments of the future course of the law of the sea by experts from many regions. The principal topics considered are international aspects of economic zone management-living resources, modes of establishing exclusive economic zones, science and the environment, and exploitation of the deep seabed. Remarks made at a concluding banquet and an appendix, containing the list of participants, are presented. (from Book Jacket & Text)
Descriptors: Law of the Sea; Conferences; Books; Coastal zones; Resource management; Maritime boundaries; Deep-sea mining; Transportation; Jurisdiction; Fisheries; Marine resources; Exploitation
Identifiers: proceedings; Law of the Sea Institute; 10th annual conference; 1976; exclusive economic zones; unilateral action; individual papers cited

78-00864
Coastal policy development and self-evaluating agencies: In utilization and the South Coast Regional Commission.
Rosetraub, M. S.
LOS ANGELES. UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. SEA GRANT PROGRAM. THESIS/DISSERTATION SERIES USCSG-TD-01-75 Aug. 1975 164 pp
illus. numerous refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
Objectives for this study are based on several assumptions. First, there is a critical need for information to help in developing coastal zone management agencies in areas considering initial development. One need is for information that describes land and water use outcomes under stated design characteristics of a particular coastal zone management program. Another is for the provision of data describing the day-to-day operation of the administrative procedures established to regulate the coastal zone. Second, in those regions with coastal agencies, information is needed to improve the relationship between policies, procedures, and actual performance of the agency. Existing coastal zone management agencies need data that describe their performance and can allow for marginal operational changes that improve the relationship between outputs, the policies of the coastal commission, and the performance expected in the legislation creating the coastal zone management agency. Third, the adequacy of an agency playing a sensitive public policy role is more accurately judged by the evaluation of its on-going performance in relation to the area governed than by the extent to which its organizational design fits with current "best practices" described in the literature or executed in other areas. Topics presented include self-evaluation and information production; the California Coastal Zone Conservation Act and the South Coast Regional Commission; information utilization and policy analysis-a 2-yr report and analysis of land use in the permit zone; application information, data collection, and commission activity-an analysis of application review procedures; and information production and self-evaluation-conclusions and observations. (from Text)
Descriptors: Coastal zones; Coastal protection; Conservation ; Federal policies; State policies; Data acquisition; California Coast; Resource management; Federal agencies; State agencies; Legislation; Public concern; US West Coast
Identifiers: coastal policy development; self-evaluating atecl on; Offshore ; Environmental impact; US East Coast78-00861re is anticipated during the operation of oil and natur

78-00859
Coastal zone recreational activity and potential demand of Delaware residents.
Agnello, R. J.; Donnelley, L. P.; Eckhardt, K. W.; et al
Univ. of Delaware, Economics Dept., Newark, DE 19711
DELAWARE. UNIVERSITY, NEWARK. SEA GRANT PROGRAM. TECHNICAL REPORT DEL-SG-8-77 1977 36 pp
illus. refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
Rates of participation in various recreation activities in Delaware were established along with indications of the potential increase in demand caused by various improvements and innovative changes in facilities. Data were collected on a state and county-wide basis. Ocean/pond swimming, picnicking, and pool swimming were the most popular activities, whereas canoeing, sailing, and overnight hiking each attracted J10% of the households. Ranged between these 2 extremes were various types of boating, hunting, and fishing which attracted between 11% and 36% of the households. New activities receiving some support included a nature park for the handicapped, bicycle trails, and more rest stations. Delaware residents preferred some type of user fee as a method of financing. About 66% favored the preservation of the marshlands as a natural area and 20% endorsed their development for public recreation. Over 6 out of 10 opposed heavy industrial development of this region. (from Text)
Descriptors: Delaware Coast; Recreation; Coastal zones; Surveys; Marshes; US East Coast
Identifiers: OSGP

78-00857
Wetlands-related legislation in the United States.
Stepien, W. P., Jr.; Fernandez, S. J.
Univ. of Miami, School of Law, Ocean and Coastal Law Program, Coral Gables, FL 33124
MIAMI, UNIVERSITY OF, CORAL GABLES, FLA. SEA GRANT SPECIAL REPORT 11 May, 1977 76 pp
refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
Introductory remarks consider the problem of definitions, administrative schemes, and the "taking" issue (i.e., taking of property for wetlands purposes). Legislation is listed by state; statute numbers, definitions, prohibited acts and/or authorizations, administrative schemes, and standards for use and development are presented. (from Text)
Descriptors: US; Legislation; Wetlands; Coastal zones; State programs
Identifiers: OSGP

78-00856
Recreation potential of private lands in Louisiana's coastal zone.
Grimes, M. D.; Pinhey, T. K.
Louisiana State Univ., Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Dept. of Rural Sociology Research, Baton Rouge, LA 70803
LOUISIANA. STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE. CENTER FOR WETLAND RESOURCES. SEA GRANT PROGRAM. PUBLICATION LSU-T.76-010 Nov. 1976 90 pp
illus. refs.
Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
Demands for outdoor recreational opportunities will increase substantially in the next 15 yr, especially in coastal Louisiana. The state faces critical shortages in supplies of recreational opportunities in the near future, particularly in beach swimming, trailer camping, and hiking facilities. Moderate shortages will occur in fishing, picnicking, motor boating, and hunting facilities. These shortages will be most severe in the coastal region of the state. Interviews with a representative statewide sample of Louisiana residents showed most residents favored increasing outdoor recreational opportunities using a fee-for-use approach, tax increase, or budget rearranging, and private efforts. Those residents with higher incomes and education were most critical of the state's efforts in outdoor recreational development. Most legislators polled favored increased development with the state government having primary responsibility. The involvement of private interests and increased government expenditures were also favored. Representatives of 6 of the largest land-owning companies did not favor increased public use of private land. (from Text)
Descriptors: Surveys; Louisiana Coast; Recreation; Development; Coastal zones; Gulf Coast; Coastal resources; Public concern
Identifiers: private land recreation potential; OSGP

78-00853
The management of urban coastal resources.
Moss, M. L.
New York Univ., Graduate School of Public Administration, 99 Washington Ave., Albany NY 12246
NEW YORK SEA GRANT INSTITUTE. PUBLICATION NYSSGP-RS-76-023 Oct. 1976 4 pp
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
Urban populations are generating intense pressures for the utilization of coastal resources. Coastal management programs must be concerned with expanding the opportunities for use of the coastal zone as well as with the protection of the natural environment. One way to respond to social and economic demands for coastal resources is to increase the carrying capacity of the coastal zone in urban areas. Public ownership and leasing, a management tool allowing private development to occur within a framework of public control, is analyzed. Marina del Rey, the world's largest small craft harbor, is a multi-activity coastal community created through such a leasehold system, serving a diversity of uses within 1 overall project. If efforts to protect natural coastal areas are to succeed, ways must be determined to accommodate pressures for coastal activities through the development and redevelopment of the urban coastal zone. (from AA)
Descriptors: Coastal resources; Resource management; Coastal zones; Coastal protection; Environmental protection
Identifiers: urban resources; public ownership and leasing

78-00847
Mississippi's coastal resources: A survey to determine attitudes and opinions of local citizens.
McIlwain, J. B.; Minor, S. F.; Sollie, C. R.
Mississippi-Alabama Sea Grant Consortium, Coastal Zone Management Activities, P.O. Drawer AG, Ocean Springs, MS 39564
MISSISSIPPI-ALABAMA SEA GRANT CONSORTIUM. PUBLICATION MASGP-76-031 Nov. 1976 15 pp
illus. no refs.
Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Doc Type: REPORT
The survey was made to determine the feelings and concerns of the citizens of the Gulf Coast of Mississippi, those who will be most affected by coastal zone management. It will provide guidance to enable the Council to plan a coastal zone management program for Mississippi that includes the concerns of the residents of the coastal area. Results of this survey indicate the citizens of coastal Mississippi specify that industry, tourism, and fishing are the most important activities, and certain areas are better suited for some purposes than other areas. A majority indicate that a coordination of effort between all levels of government-local, state, and federal-is essential for planning for the beneficial use of coastal resources and legislation is needed to aid in managing these coastal resources. They do not feel the development of coastal resources should be left to chance. Although there are slight variations, the findings of this survey indicate that regardless of how coastal citizens are grouped-place of residence, age, occupation, or length of residence on the coast-there are no significant differences in their attitudes, opinions, and ideas about the area in which they live. (from AS)
Descriptors: Surveys; Public concern; Mississippi Coast; Gulf Coast; Coastal zones; Coastal resources; Resource management
Identifiers: attitudes and opinions

78-00824
Issues in coastal zone management: A survey of Mississippi citizens.
Minor, S. F.; McIlwain, J. B.; Sollie, C. R.
Mississippi Marine Resources Council
MISSISSIPPI-ALABAMA SEA GRANT CONSORTIUM. PUBLICATION MASGP-77-017 Apr. 1977 15 pp.
illus. no refs.
Sum.
Languages: ENGLISH
Results from a public opinion survey (prepared for the Mississippi Marine Resources Council) intended to help develop a coastal zone management plan for Mississippi are presented. The summary of results includes the following: an overwhelming number of respondents believed coastal zone development should proceed according to a plan; opinion was about equally divided concerning priorities for shoreline development; 9 of 10 respondents felt guidelines for the use of land and water resources should be established; a great majority felt heavy industrial development should be confined to industrial parks; and almost 70% favored preservation of unusual wildlife areas by state purchase from private individuals. When completed, the management plan will help develop and manage coastal resources; insure environmental protection; balance competing uses within the coastal zone; coordinate the activities of involved agencies; and focus research on coastal zone problems. (from Text)
Descriptors: Surveys; Coastal protection; Environmental management; State programs; Coastal zones; Mississippi Coast; Coastal resources; Public concern; Resource management; Gulf Coast
Identifiers: Mississippi Marine Resources Council; public opinion survey

78-00716
The development of the Irish moss industry in New England and Canada's maritime provinces.
Melville, L. A.
Raytheon Co., 1847 W. Main Rd., Portsmouth, RI 02871
MARINE AFFAIRS JOURNAL No. 4, 49-62, Oct. 1976
illus. refs.
No abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Attention has recently been given to culturing Chondrus crispus, the most important commercial alga on the North Atlantic coast from Labrador to New Jersey, for future commercial mariculture purposes. Mariculture will influence several factors in the Chondrus industry, such as market changes, the development of algal substitutes, the future status of Chondrus extracts, and the biology of Chondrus and its natural environment. Specific topics discussed are the biology and ecology of Chondrus in the North Atlantic states and Canada; the Chondrus industry, its products and their applications; the mariculture potential of the alga; and the multiple use of coastal areas and potential problems with respect to the continued growth of Chondrus and the Chondrus industry. (from Text)
Descriptors: Canada East Coast; New England Coast; Chondrus; Red algae; Mariculture; North America East Coast; Coastal zones
Identifiers: C. crispus; Irish moss industry

78-00632
Environmental risk of Beaufort Sea oil spills-a management tool.
Lissauer, I. M.; Welsh, J. P.; Hufford, G. L.
USCG, Research and Development Center Groton, CT 06340
MARINE TECHNOLOGY SOCIETY. JOURNAL 11(1), 22-25, 1977
Coden: MTSJBB
illus. refs.
Abs.
Languages: ENGLISH
Minimum impact time and probability of impact of an oil spill are determined for 15 different potential sites located off the north Alaskan coast. Minimum impact times vary from 6 to 53 hr for the 15 sites that range from 2 to 15 nm offshore. Probability of impact varies from 40 to 96%. A generalized equation is given for calculating minimum impact time for a spill to reach the shoreline from any site offshore of the north Alaskan coast. Large-scale development of the oil resources on the North Slope is under way. Offshore drilling on the Beaufort Sea continental shelf will be undertaken within the next few years. Because even the best of planning and the most modern of safety techniques cannot ensure that accidental oil spills will not occur, there is a definite need for an oil spill impact assessment for the north Alaskan coastline. This study examines available environmental data and attempts to incorporate the information into a technique for delineating areas of the coastline most susceptible to environmental damage should a spill occur. The technique is appropriate for summer (July-Sept.) coastal conditions when the area is essentially ice free. (from AA)
Descriptors: Environmental impact; Oil spills; Beaufort Sea; Arctic Ocean; Coastal zones; Forecasting; Continental shelves
Identifiers: risk assessment; impact probabilities; 15 potential spill sites

77-05997
UNITED STATES SEAWARD JURISDICTION--PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.
ANONYMOUS,
ANONYMOUS
MISSISSIPPI-ALABAMA SEA GRANT CONSORTIUM. PUBLICATION MASGP 77-011, 1976. 25PP 1976
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: US; FISHING RIGHTS; HIGH SEAS; TERRITORIAL WATERS; JURISDICTION; COASTAL ZONES; COASTS; LEGAL ACTIONS; HISTORICAL REVIEWS; LEGAL ASPECTS; LAW OF THE SEA
Identifiers: EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC CONTROL ZONES; CONTIGUOUS ZONES

77-05995
THE LEGAL IMPLEMENTATION OF COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT: THE NORTH CAROLINA MODEL.
SCHOENBAUM, T.J.
UNIV. OF NORTH CAROLINA, LAW SCHOOL, CHAPEL HILL, NC 27514
DUKE LAW JOURNAL, NO. 1: 1-37, MAR. 1976 1976
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: NORTH CAROLINA; COASTAL ZONES; LEGAL ASPECTS; STATE PROGRAMS; FEDERAL PROGRAMS; ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION; COASTAL RESOURCES; RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
Identifiers: LAND USE PLANNING

77-05993
THE GROWTH OF ECONOMIC VALUES IN PRESERVATION: AN ESTUARINE CASE STUDY.
FRIEDMAN, J.M.
UNIV. OF OREGON, DEPT. OF ECONOMICS, EUGENE, OR 97403
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT, RESOURCES AND LAW, 3(2): 171-181, 1977 1977
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: OREGON COAST; ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION; CONSERVATION; ECONOMICS; FEDERAL PROGRAMS; STATE PROGRAMS; ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT; OREGON; COASTAL ZONES; ESTUARIES
Identifiers: ESTUARINE SANCTUARY; COOS BAY

77-05992
SOME LEGAL ISSUES IN THE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT: GRANT-IN-AID ASPECTS--PT. TWO.
ZILE, Z.L.
UNIV. OF WISCONSIN, SCHOOL OF LAW, MADISON, WI 53706
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT, RESOURCES AND LAW, 3(2): 151-169, 1977 1977
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: MANAGEMENT; COASTAL ZONES; STATE PROGRAMS; FEDERAL REGULATIONS; FEDERAL AGENCIES; LEGISLATION; LEGAL ASPECTS
Identifiers: GRANT-IN-AID; COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT

77-05991
INTERIM ASSESSMENT OF WASHINGTON STATE SHORELINE MANAGEMENT.
MCCREA, M.
UNIV. OF WASHINGTON, CENTER FOR QUANTITATIVE SCIENCE, DEPT. OF GEOGRAPHY, SEATTLE, WA 98195
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES AND LAW, 3(2): 119-150, 1977 1977
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: SHORES; STATE PROGRAMS; ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION; LEGISLATION; ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT; MANAGEMENT; RESOURCE MANAGEMENT; COASTAL ZONES; COASTAL RESOURCES; RECREATION; WASHINGTON STATE
Identifiers: SHORELINE MANAGEMENT ACT; SHORELINE PERMITS

77-05987
COASTAL ZONE RESOURCE ALLOCATION: SOME LEGAL AND ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS.
SLONIM, B.
STATE UNIV. OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO, NORTH CAMPUS, SEA GRANT LAW CENTER, FACULTY OF LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE, O'BRIAN HALL, ROOM 425, AMHERST, NY 14260
SEA GRANT LAW JOURNAL, 1: 369-383, 1976 1976
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: LEGAL ASPECTS; RESOURCE MANAGEMENT; COASTAL ZONES; ECONOMICS
Identifiers: PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS; RESOURCE ALLOCATION; PUBLIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

77-05986
FEDERAL AND STATE CONTROLS OVER LAND/WATER DEVELOPMENT IN NAVIGABLE AND NONNAVIGABLE WATERS.
NOVACK, C.G.
ANONYMOUS
SEA GRANT LAW JOURNAL, 1: 335-367, 1976 1976
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT; COASTAL ZONES; LEGAL ASPECTS; LEGISLATION; WETLANDS; STATE REGULATIONS; NAVIGABLE WATERS; MANAGEMENT; JURISDICTION; FEDERAL REGULATIONS
Identifiers: LAND-WATER INTERFACE; PERMITS; NONNAVIGABLE WATERS

77-05985
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT INVOLVING THE BOUNDARY WATERS OF NEW YORK AND ONTARIO.
WEINBERG, R.E.
ANONYMOUS
SEA GRANT LAW JOURNAL, 1: 255-334, 1976 1976
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: COASTAL ZONES; NORTH AMERICA EAST COAST; NEW YORK COAST; FISHERIES MANAGEMENT; MINERAL RESOURCES; US; CANADA; TREATIES; LEGISLATION; GREAT LAKES; LEGAL ASPECTS; RESOURCE MANAGEMENT; BOUNDARIES; ONTARIO COAST
Identifiers: BOUNDARY WATERS TREATY; NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT; BOUNDARY WATERS; INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

77-05984
WASTE HEAT UTILIZATION FROM THERMAL POWER PLANTS IN NEW YORK STATE.
BUCHWALD, A.
STATE UNIV. OF NEW YORK, AT BUFFALO, NORTH CAMPUS, SEA GRANT LAW CENTER, FACULTY OF LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE, O'BRIAN HALL, ROOM 425, AMHERST, NY 14260
SEA GRANT LAW JOURNAL, 1: 211-254, 1976 1976
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: STATE REGULATIONS; FEDERAL REGULATIONS; THERMAL DISCHARGES; RESOURCE MANAGEMENT; COASTAL ZONES; LEGISLATION; AQUICULTURE; POWER PLANTS; NEW YORK; WASTE HEAT
Identifiers: THERMAL EFFLUENT USE

77-05983
JUDICIAL DECISION-MAKING AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF COASTAL RESOURCES.
STUART, J.
STATE UNIV. OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO, NORTH CAMPUS, SEA GRANT LAW CENTER, FACULTY OF LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE, O'BRIAN HALL, ROOM 425, AMHERST, NY 14260
SEA GRANT LAW JOURNAL, 1: 165-210, 1976 1976
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: COASTAL ZONES; COASTAL RESOURCES; STATE AGENCIES; FEDERAL AGENCIES; LEGAL ASPECTS; RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
Identifiers: JUDICIAL DECISION MAKING; RESOURCE ALLOCATION

77-05981
TOWARD THE TRUE MEANING OF THE PUBLIC TRUST.
BERLAND, S.N.
STATE UNIV. OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO, NORTH CAMPUS, SEA GRANT LAW CENTER, FACULTY OF LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE, O'BRIAN HALL, ROOM 425, AMHERST, NY 14260
SEA GRANT LAW JOURNAL, 1: 83-138, 1976 1976
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: COASTAL ZONES; LEGAL ASPECTS; LEGAL ACTIONS; PUBLIC CONCERN; NEW YORK COAST; HISTORICAL REVIEWS; GOVERNMENT POLICIES; SOVEREIGNTY
Identifiers: PUBLIC TRUST

77-05980
TITLE, JUS PUBLICUM, AND THE PUBLIC TRUST: AN HISTORICAL ANALYSIS.
DEVENEY, P.
STATE UNIV. OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO, NORTH CAMPUS, SEA GRANT LAW CENTER, FACULTY OF LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE, O'BRIAN HALL, ROOM 425, AMHERST, NY 14260
SEA GRANT LAW JOURNAL, 1: 13-81, 1976 1976
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: COASTAL ZONES; LEGISLATION; HISTORICAL REVIEWS; PUBLIC CONCERN; SOVEREIGNTY; COASTAL RESOURCES
Identifiers: PUBLIC TRUST; LEGISLATIVE ACTION; JUDICIAL ACTION

77-05979
A BRIEF INQUIRY INTO THE IMPERATIVES OF THE COASTAL ZONE AND THE PROCESSES OF INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE.
REIS, R.I.
STATE UNIV. OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO, NORTH CAMPUS, SEA GRANT LAW CENTER, FACULTY OF LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE, O'BRIAN HALL, ROOM 425, AMHERST, NY 14260
SEA GRANT LAW JOURNAL, 1: 5-11, 1976 1976
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: LEGAL ASPECTS; COASTAL ZONES; WETLANDS; GOVERNMENT POLICIES; COASTAL RESOURCES
Identifiers: INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE

77-05961
THE RIGHT TO A 200-MILE EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE OR A SPECIAL FISHERY ZONE.
FLEISCHER, C.A.
UNIV. OF OSLO, SCHOOL OF LAW, BOX 1071, BLINDERN, OSLO 3, NORW.
SAN DIEGO LAW REVIEW, 14(3): 548-583, APR. 1977 1977
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES; INTERNATIONAL LAW; LAW OF THE SEA; CONFERENCES; COASTAL ZONES; JURISDICTION; FISHING ZONES; TERRITORIAL WATERS
Identifiers: EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE (EEZ); REVISED SINGLE NEGOTIATING TEXT; 3RD UN CONFERENCE ON LAW OF THE SEA (UNCLOS); 200-MI ZONE

77-05960
EMERGING LAW OF THE SEA: THE ECONOMIC ZONE DILEMMA.
CLINGAN, T.A., JR.
UNIV. OF MIAMI, SCHOOL OF LAW, CORAL GABLES, FL 33124
SAN DIEGO LAW REVIEW, 14(3): 530-547, APR. 1977 1977
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES; COASTAL ZONES; HISTORICAL REVIEWS; LAW OF THE SEA; INTERNATIONAL LAW; CONFERENCES; TERRITORIAL WATERS; RESOURCE MANAGEMENT; JURISDICTION
Identifiers: EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE (EEZ); 3RD UN CONFERENCE ON LAW OF THE SEA (UNCLOS); 200-MI ZONE

77-05959
SPATIAL ASPECTS OF SHORELINE MANAGEMENT IN PUGET SOUND RECONSIDERED.
MACREA, M.
UNIV. OF WASHINGTON, GEOGRAPHY DEPT., SEATTLE WA 98195
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT, RESOURCES AND LAW, 3(1): 83-89, 1976 1976
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: WASHINGTON COAST; SHORES; MANAGEMENT; PUGET SOUND; COASTAL ZONES; STATE POLICIES
Identifiers: LOCAL GOVERNMENTS; URBAN AND RURAL INTERESTS; SPATIAL ASPECTS

77-05958
SOME LEGAL ISSUES IN THE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT: GRANT-IN-AID ASPECTS--PT. ONE.
ZILE, Z.L.
UNIV. OF WISCONSIN, LAW SCHOOL, MADISON, WI 53706
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT, RESOURCES AND LAW, 3(1): 39-70, 1976 1976
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: LEGISLATION; MANAGEMENT; COASTAL ZONES; LEGAL ASPECTS
Identifiers: COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT; GRANT-IN-AID ASPECTS

77-05956
LAW OF THE SEA: CONFERENCE OUTCOMES AND PROBLEMS OF IMPLEMENTATION.
GOLD, E.
DALHOUSIE UNIV., FACULTY OF LAW, MARINE AND ENVIRONMENTAL LAW PROGRAMME, HALIFAX, N.S., CAN.
MARITIME POLICY AND MANAGEMENT, 4(3): 167-169, JAN. 1977 1977
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: COASTAL ZONES; CONFERENCES; LAW OF THE SEA; INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION; INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES
Identifiers: ECONOMIC ZONES; IMPLEMENTATION

77-05708
THE LEWES CCD PILOT STUDY: A UNIQUE PARTNERSHIP FOR COASTAL MANAGEMENT PLANNING: SUMMARY REPORT.
DEL.,COAST. MANAGE. PROG.
DOVER, DE 19901
(N.P.), APR. 1977. 26 PP 1977
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: PUBLIC CONCERN; RESOURCE MANAGEMENT; COASTAL ZONES; US EAST COAST; FEDERAL PROGRAMS; COASTAL RESOURCES; DELAWARE COAST; STATE PROGRAMS
Identifiers: PILOT STUDIES; LEWES; LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

77-05679
RESOURCES, POLLUTION AND RESEARCH IN A SOUTH AFRICAN ECONOMIC ZONE.
DARRACOTT, A.
CSIR, NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMMES UNIT, P. O. BOX 395, PRETORIA, S. AFRICA
MARINE POLICY, 1(3): 239-254, JULY 1977 1977
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: AFRICA SOUTH COAST; OIL AND GAS; SHELLFISH; FISH; MANGANESE NODULES; RESOURCE MANAGEMENT; SOUTH AFRICA COAST; POLLUTION CONTROL; MARINE POLLUTION; MARINE RESOURCES; COASTAL ZONES; ECONOMICS; COASTAL RESOURCES
Identifiers: LIVING RESOURCES; RESEARCH; ECONOMIC ZONES; NON LIVING RESOURCES

77-05675
URBAN STRUCTURE AND COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT: SOME TESTS OF GENERALITYE AND SCALE ALONG THE TEXAS GULF COAST.
WHITE, G.M.
UNIV. OF TEXAS, LYNDON B. JOHNSON SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, AUSTIN, TX 78712
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT, RESOURCES AND LAW, 3(1): 105-111, 1976 1976
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT; COASTAL RESOURCES; GULF COAST; MANAGEMENT; TEXAS COAST; COASTAL ZONES
Identifiers: URBAN FACTORIAL ECOLOGY

77-05674
MAKING PUBLIC POLICY THROUGH CITIZEN COMMITTEES: CASE HISTORIES FROM THE ISLANDS.
BELLER, W.S.
ANONYMOUS
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT, RESOURCES AND LAW, 3(1): 97-104, 1976 1976
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: HAWAII; PUBLIC CONCERN; GOVERNMENT POLICIES; COASTAL ZONES; VIRGIN ISLANDS; PUERTO RICO
Identifiers: CITIZEN COMMITTEES

77-05673
AN EVALUATION OF LOUISIANA SUPERPORT STUDIES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT.
STONE, J.H.
LOUISIANA STATE UNIV., CENTER FOR WETLAND RESOURCES, DEPT. OF MARINE SCIENCES, BATON ROUGE, LA 70803
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT, RESOURCES AND LAW, 3(1): 7-37, 1976 1976
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: SUPERTANKERS; OFFSHORE OPERATIONS; MANAGEMENT; ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT; ECONOMICS; PORTS; COASTAL ZONES; LOUISIANA COAST
Identifiers: SUPERPORTS

77-05840
MANAGERIAL APPLICATIONS OF A 4-YEAR REGIONAL PROGRAM IN REMOTE SENSING.
FULLER, K.B.
UNIV. OF MARYLAND, CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND ESTUARINE STUDIES, FROSTBURG, MD 21532
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT JOURNAL: ENVIRONMENT, RESOURCES AND LAW, 3(2): 183-196, 1977 1977
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: COASTAL ZONES; RESOURCE MANAGEMENT; DATA ACQUISITION; US EAST COAST; REGIONAL PLANNING; MANAGEMENT; CHESAPEAKE BAY; REMOTE SENSING
Identifiers: COOPERATIVE MANAGERIAL OBJECTIVES; NASA WALLOPS CHESAPEAKE BAY ECOLOGICAL PROGRAM

77-05712
OCEAN SYSTEMS CONFERENCE: FOURTH STD: PROCEEDINGS.
DANIELSON, A.R.
ED.
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.: PLESSEY ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS, 1977. 172PP. PRICE: $110 1977
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: SOUND PROPAGATION; COMPUTERS; DATA ACQUISITION; STD; DEPTH; WATER LEVELS; FISHERIES; CURRENT METERS; SIDE SCAN SONAR; COASTAL ZONES; GLACIERS; FLOW VELOCITY; CONDUCTIVITY; SALINITY; MONITORING SYSTEMS; CONFERENCES; OCEAN ENGINEERING; STORMS; OCEANOGRAPHY; INSTRUMENTS; MEASURING METHODS
Identifiers: STD/OCEAN SYSTEMS CONFERENCE; PROCEEDINGS; 1977

77-04996
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND THE SITING OF FACILITIES: ISSUES IN LAND USE AND COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT.
BARAM, M.S.
MIT, CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPT., CAMBRIDGE, MA 02139
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, BALLINGER PUBLISHING COMPANY, 1976. 255 PP 1976
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: STATE AGENCIES; STATE PROGRAMS; WATER POLLUTION; US WEST COAST; MAINE; US EAST COAST; LEGISLATION; ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT; POLLUTION CONTROL; ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION; FEDERAL PROGRAMS; FEDERAL AGENCIES; FEDERAL REGULATIONS; LEGAL ASPECTS; MANAGEMENT; US; SITE SELECTION; COASTAL ZONES; BOOKS
Identifiers: COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1972; NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT; LAND USE PLANNING; U.S. COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

77-04993
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT: INSTITUTIONS AND PROGRAMS.
HEIKOFF, J.M.
STATE UNIV. OF NEW YORK, GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, ALBANY, NY 12203
ANN ARBOR, MICH.: ANN ARBOR SCIENCE PUBLISHERS, 1977. 287 PP. PRICE: $16.50 1977
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: BEACHES; STATE REGULATIONS; PUBLIC CONCERN; STATE PROGRAMS; SHORE PROTECTION; FEDERAL PROGRAMS; LEGISLATION; RHODE ISLAND; COASTAL ZONES; BOOKS; MAINE; WASHINGTON; RESOURCE MANAGEMENT; COASTAL RESOURCES; US COAST
Identifiers: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION; COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1972; PERMISSIBLE LAND AND WATER USES

77-04988
OCEANS, COASTS AND LAW: VOLS. I AND II: HOLDINGS OF EIGHTEEN LIBRARIES WITH UNION LIST, PLUS SELECTED ADDITIONAL BOOKS, PAPERS, FOREIGN AND U.S. ARTICLES CATEGORIZED BY TOPIC.
VON,PFEIL, H.P.
UNIV. OF PUGET SOUND, LAW SCHOOL; LIBRARY, TACOMA, WA 98416
DOBBS FERRY, N.Y.: OCEANA PUBLICATIONS, 1976. 887 PP. PRICE: $55 1976
Languages: ENGLISH
Descriptors: LAW OF THE SEA; BIBLIOGRAPHIES; BOOKS; TRANSPORTATION; OCEANOGRAPHY; OFFSHORE OPERATIONS; FISHERIES; MAMMALIA; MARINE POLLUTION; PORTS; BIOLOGY; CONSERVATION; RESOURCE MANAGEMENT; MARINE RESOURCES; TERRITORIAL WATERS; INTERNATIONAL LAW; COASTAL ZONES; LEGAL ASPECTS
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